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# Daily Report

## LATIN AMERICA

SPECIAL CONSUMER NOTICE
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FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

NOTICE

On 1 June 1987 FBIS will begin publication of reorganized and renamed DAILY REPORTS. The following list details the changes being made in the eight volumes.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| I. | CHINA DAILY REPORT | Contents unchanged |
| II. | EASTERN EUROPE DAILY REPORT | Contents unchanged |
| III. | SOVIET UNION DAILY REPORT | Contents unchanged |
| IV. | EAST ASIA DAILY REPORT | Renamed; formerly ASIA & PACIFIC DAILY REPORT; contents unchanged |
| V. | NEAR EAST & SOUTH ASIA DAILY REPORT | Renamed; formerly MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA DAILY REPORT; contents include:<br>Middle East & South Asia Review<br>Inter-Arab Affairs<br>Islamic Affairs<br>Palestinian Affairs<br>OPEC Affairs<br>South Asian Regional Affairs<br>Arab Africa<br>Algeria<br>Chad<br>Egypt<br>Libya<br>Mauritania<br>Morocco<br>Sudan<br>Tunisia<br>Western Sahara<br>Arabian Peninsula<br>Bahrain<br>Kuwait<br>Oman<br>PDRY<br>Qatar<br>Saudi Arabia<br>United Arab Emirates<br>Yemen Arab Republic<br>Iraq<br>Israel<br>Jordan<br>Lebanon<br>Syria<br>South Asia<br>Afghanistan<br>Bangladesh<br>India<br>Iran<br>Maldives<br>Nepal & Bhutan<br>Pakistan<br>Sri Lanka |
| VI. | LATIN AMERICA DAILY REPORT | Contents unchanged |

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SPAIN SELECTED AS 'REGION'S MEDIATOR' WITH EEC

PY152255 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2004 GMT 15 Apr 87

[Text] San Carlos de Bariloche, 15 Apr (EFE) -- Seven of the eight foreign ministers of the Contadora Group and the Contadora Support Group, who since 14 April have been holding meetings here behind closed doors, have agreed that Spain will be "the region's mediator with the EEC."

This was confirmed by a spokesman of the Brazilian Foreign Ministry, who admitted that his country "is still not very convinced," but that in the end Brazil might possibly accept the idea.

The "trade war" between the United States and the EEC and their subsidy policies, which harm the agricultural production of Latin American countries, are of concern to the foreign ministers. In this respect, Spain has been selected as the "mediating country" in view of the "historical, political, and cultural ties" that it has with the region. Spain and Portugal became members of the EEC on 1 January 1986.

The Brazilian spokesman, who asked that his name not be revealed, indicated that "Brazil fears that Argentina and Mexico will try to turn the Group of Eight into a type of Latin American "board of directors." Itamaraty believes that the mere possibility of Argentina and Mexico becoming champions "could mean a loss for Brazil in its area of influence, that is, in Paraguay and Chile." He also said that "Brazil does not want a policy of confrontation with the United States, and we fear that the Mexican and Argentine attitude might provoke distrust in Washington."

Finally, it has been learned that the announced summit of the presidents of the eight countries, which was proposed by Mexico and seconded by Peru, will not take place in the near future, because an agreement to wait until a concrete agenda has been drawn up was reached.

GROUP OF 8 CONCLUDES MEETING, ISSUES RESOLUTION

PY181647 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1815 GMT 17 Apr 87

[Quotation marks as received]

[Text] San Carlos de Bariloche, 17 Apr (NA) -- The Group of Eight today requested the "immediate" convening of a technical-level meeting of the Consensus of Cartagena; decided to submit to the summit meeting of Western industrialized countries scheduled for June its point of view on the foreign debt; and established working commissions on Latin American integration regarding the scientific, technological, and legal aspects of the foreign debt.

After 2 days of secret negotiations, the foreign ministers of the Group of Eight also agreed to promote the holding of a meeting at the foreign ministers level to discuss the institutionalization of the Latin American parliament and to hold in August in Buenos Aires the first meeting of the technological-scientific commission.

The foreign ministers of Argentina, Brazil, Peru, Uruguay, Mexico, Venezuela, Colombia, and Panama announced these decisions in a press communique in which they also reported that they will hold another meeting in August in Brazil.

During a press conference held at the Tunquelen Hotel, in which journalists were not allowed to ask questions because of the lack of time, Argentine Foreign Minister Dante Caputo read a 3-page communique.

The declaration states that it was decided to promote the implementation of the Regional Emergency Food Assistance Treaty [Tratado de Asistencia Regional para Emergencias Alimentarias] (TAREA) and to support Colombian President Virgilio Barco's initiative to undertake "an intensive program to struggle against the extreme poverty in Latin America and the Caribbean."

The communique reports on the results of the extensive negotiations that the members of the Group of Eight conducted here after the meeting they held on 13 April in Buenos Aires to discuss the Central American crisis in their capacity as members of the Contadora Group and the Contadora Support Group.

It adds that the foreign ministers "noted the strengthening of democracy and that the development of the region calls for innovative plans that will concentrate their efforts on specific projects that must be confronted with flexible, realistic, and practical criteria so that through them we can promote those shared interests that will expand and expedite the Latin American integration and cooperation process through the reactivation of the existing institutional system."

During this meeting, which was the first of the Permanent Committee for consultations and Political Discussions that was established at the meeting held in Rio de Janeiro in 1986, the foreign ministers discussed the following issues: trade restrictions; relations with the industrialized countries; and the social, economic, and political effects resulting from the conditions imposed by international financial organizations.

The foreign ministers also conducted consultations on the agenda of international organizations, the situation of refugees in Central America, the expansion of the mandate of the Latin American Economic System (SELA), and the "relevance" of the up-coming meeting of the Inter-American Economic and Social Council (IA-ECOSOC).

The foreign ministers also agreed to recommend to the other member countries of the Cartagena Consensus that a technical-level meeting of the Consensus be called; the possibility of expanding the area of activity of the Cartagena Consensus on issues pertaining to the foreign debt, trade, and financing; negotiations with Third World countries, particularly with the EEC.

The Cartagena Consensus is made up of all the members of the Group of Eight, with the exception of Panama, plus Bolivia, Chile, the Dominican Republic, and Ecuador.

Regarding technological development, in addition to establishing an ad hoc commission on scientific-technological issues, they decided to entrust the Argentine Foreign Ministry with sponsoring the first meeting of this study group in August in Buenos Aires, "with the objective of defining the operation of joint projects that are feasible and the Argentine initiative promoting the establishment of a technological club.

Regarding the legal aspects of Latin American integration, it was agreed on the need "to coordinate and expand efforts to coordinate national laws so they do not undermine joint undertakings and so they will promote the integration of private and public sectors.

It was also decided to establish a legal commission that will be entrusted with carrying out "an inventory of community laws in the region and international conventional laws for the private sector [derecho internacional privado convencional]."

This commission must also carry out "a comparative study on basic national legislation and study the possibility of adopting homogeneous legislation or multilateral agreements that will promote integration.

The declaration is signed by the foreign ministers of Argentina, Dante Caputo; Brazil, Roberto de Abreu Sodre; Colombia, Julio Londono Parades; Venezuela, Simon Consalvi; Mexico, Bernardo Sepulveda Amor; Panama, Jorge Abadia Arias; Peru, Allan Wagner; and Uruguay, Enrique Iglesias.

## HUMAN RIGHTS GROUPS PROTEST ALMEYDA BANISHMENT

PY091213 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0247 GMT 8 Apr 87

[Text] Montevideo, 7 Apr (EFE) -- The Latin American Association of Human Rights (ALDHU), which is composed of Latin American congressmen and prominent personalities, today lodged a protest with the Chilean Government over the banishment of former Foreign Minister Clodomiro Almeyda.

In a letter addressed to Chilean Foreign Minister Jaime del Valle, the banishment of socialist leader Almeyda to a town in southern Chile is a "flagrant violation of human rights." The letter is signed by former Venezuelan President Carlos Andres Perez; Uruguayan lawmakers Juan Raul Ferreira, of the opposition National "Blanco" party, Roberto Asiain, of the ruling Colorado Party, and General Liber Seregni, the leader of the left-wing Broad Front coalition, the third-ranking political force in the country; and others.

The ALDHU reminds Del Valle that Almeyda "voluntarily presented himself to the Chilean courts, that the Chilean courts acquitted him, but in spite of this the Chilean Government has banished him to a remote town in the south."

In conclusion, the letter urges "the Chilean Government to respect Clodomiro Almeyda's life, guarantee his security, recognize his right to live in Chile without proscriptions or bans, and end his banishment."

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON MILITARY REBELLION

## Charges Filed Against Barreiro

PY171656 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1005 GMT 17 Apr 87

[Text] Buenos Aires, 17 Apr (NA) -- Charges filed with the courts against former Major Ernesto Guillermo Barreiro include participation in at least one case of homicide and several torture cases. These charges are being investigated in connection with the investigation of the activities in the La Perla military detention center that operated during the military governments. These charges were made by Graciela Geuna and Liliana Callizo, who fingered Barreiro as "chief torturer" at that clandestine detention center. Both Geuna and Callizo are residing abroad.

The Cordoba chapter of the Peace and Justice Service has presented evidence linking Barreiro to the kidnapping, illegal deprivation of freedom, and murder of Maria Luz Mugica Kuarte. The other person indicted in the case, along with Barreiro, is retired Noncommissioned Officer Luis Manzanelli, who is under preventive arrest on serious charges in the case of Mugica Kuarte and others.

Other torture cases in which Barreiro is being charged are those filed by Carlos Altamira Afre, Oscar Lineira, Alejandra Jaimovich, and Raul Mateo Molina.

## Rico Takes Control of School

PY171350 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1337 GMT 17 Apr 87

[Text] Buenos Aires, 17 Apr (NA) -- Lieutenant Colonel Aldo Rico, who identified himself as chief of the 18th Infantry Regiment in San Javier (Misiones Province), has stated that he is "in charge" of the Campo de Mayo Infantry School and is heading a movement "aimed at finding a political solution to the problem of the war against subversion."

Rico, who talked on the phone with NA from the school, said "many sources are saying the problem involves a conflict between democracy and dictatorship" but "nothing could be further from our goals." Col Rico said that yesterday he came to the school and "a decision was made to remove from command the school's director and deputy director" yesterday afternoon. He also reported that "there are about 100 officers at the school at this time." He added: "We do not have any problem with the civilian government. We are against the leadership of our military commanders." He said: "Through the executive branch, the legislative branch, Church, and labor unions, we are trying to convince Argentine society to reach a definitive political solution."

Rico said that "we were told for a long time that the cost of the mistakes that were made had to be paid. We are aware of the mistakes that were made, but unfortunately we cannot bear the guilt for everything."

Asked if his objective is to get an amnesty law or presidential pardon, Rico said: "We are not asking for anything in particular. We want the natural organizations of our country to reach a political solution to a war which was mainly political."

Rico said that "the court actions have led us into worse conflicts." "The large number of officers who were to report to court in the next few days, of course, will not do so, and events will precipitate accordingly."

He added: "What has happened following Major Barreiro's refusal to appear in court is just the tip of the iceberg, the first step."

"We are entrenched at the Infantry School, we have an important force here, and we are determined to resist if attacked." Rico also pointed out that "we have the support of many elements in the Campo de Mayo Garrison, and we are in permanent contact with the 14th Airborne Infantry Regiment in Cordoba." "We have also contacted Navy officers and established contact with elements of the political sector at their own initiative, because they want to know our demands," he affirmed. However, Rico did not want to identify the elements from the political sector with whom they have talked.

The lieutenant colonel stressed that "there is a great deal of restlessness in the officer corps, which I believe is warranted for two reasons, although this restlessness might be surfacing outside the legal channels."

Rico said that in view of these reasons, we as members of the Armed Forces "cannot continue to experience this erosion, which could leave the country without any Armed Forces." He added: "I do not believe that this would be the objective of any Argentine, and of course not that of the political power. We believe that Argentine society is a bit tired of this erosion."

Rico reiterated that he left the headquarters of his command regiment in Misiones and established himself at the headquarters of the Campo de Mayo Infantry School. The Campo de Mayo Garrison is the site of most of the Army schools, such as the National Military College, the Sargento Cabral Noncommissioned Officers School, the General Lemos Combat Support School, and arms training schools.

The Infantry School, one of the arms training schools, is where the insurrection occurred. The Communications, Artillery, and Cavalry Schools are also at Campo de Mayo. The schools provide advanced training for young Army officers, therefore the schools are a natural place for the concentration of young Army officers.

## Chief of Staff Sends Radiogram

PY171515 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1437 GMT 17 Apr 87

[Text] Buenos Aires, 17 Apr (DYN) -- Army Chief of Staff General Hector Rios Erenu has sent a radiogram to all military units around the country, stating that the acts of insubordination that have taken place "deviate from the path outlined by the Constitution and the existing laws," and "are detrimental to the country's institutional life and the discipline within the armed institution." It also says that all members of the Army must understand the responsibility implied in attitudes "of disregard for the nation's institutions."

The summary of the text of the radiogram released by the Army Press Secretariat reads as follows:

1. The historical will of members of the Army has been to join efforts in establishing or consolidating the country's fundamental institutions set forth in the nation's Constitution.

2. The Argentine Army has contributed with its sacrifice to the attainment of the state of law in which the country lives, seeking the fundamental objective of integrating the Army into the republican system.

3. The recognition of the merit of the war against subversion and the men who participated in it has permamently guided the actions of the Army high command, which is trying to secure that recognition through the path outlined by the nation's Constitution and the existing laws.

4. The acts of insubordination that have taken place do not serve that purpose and, therefore, are detrimental not only to their intended purpose but also to the country's institutional life and the discipline which is the backbone of the Army.

5. It behooves all members of the Army, whatever their rank, to understand the serious responsibility implied in attitudes of explicit disregard for the fundamental institutions of the nation.

## Rebels Disclose Demands

PY171613 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1527 GMT 17 Apr 87

[Text] Buenos Aires, 17 Apr (NA) -- Midlevel officers who have rebelled at Campo de Mayo and Cordoba are demanding the retirement of 23 active-duty generals, a rebel source revealed today. Another point of "negotiation" that they have made a condition for desisting from their rebellious attitude is a "general amnesty" for all rebels. They are asking for "political mediators" to initiate talks, provided they come from opposition parties, since they "do not trust" UCR [Radical Civic Union] politicians.

They justified their rebellious attitude by citing the "profound discontent" of midlevel Army officers over the fact that "generals are being excused from court proceedings while subordinates who did nothing but follow orders are not."

The rebels are demanding the retirement of Generals Hector Rios Erenu, Jaime Sanchez, Julian Perez Dorrego, Jose Caridi, Naldo Dasso, Enrique Bonifacini, Ernesto Alais, and Pedro Olea. They are also demanding the removal of Generals Ocdelo, Rojas Alcorta, Ficchera, Boccalandro, Marino, De Allessandrini, Vidal, Abat, Fausto Gonzalez, Bianchi, Lategana, Santa Rosa, Tito, Dominguez, and Medrano Caro, who, the rebels say, suffers from "pathological power syndrome."

According to the rebel source, the generals who can remain on active duty, in decreasing order of seniority, are Generals Avencionis, Verniet, Gracino, and Matiussi.

## Rebels Release Note

PY171955 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1913 GMT 17 Apr 87

[Text] Buenos Aires, 17 Apr (NA) -- The Army officers entrenched at the Infantry School at Campo de Mayo have released a note saying that "this is not a coup, but an internal problem of the Armed Forces." The note says that "we are neither Nazis nor fundamentalists. The court trials are unconstitutional (Article 18 of the Constitution); the antisubversion war was the result of a political decision, thus the solution must be political -- it must not come from the courts."

It contends that "we will not negotiate with the front men of the guerrillas," adding that "reality cannot be changed by brainwashing. The lives and security of the Argentines matter to us. We have demonstrated this with deeds, not words. So do not let yourselves be persuaded by publicity campaigns to promote oblivion and confusion. We laid down our lives for you and your families, and will do so whenever necessary."

One of the Infantry School officers said: "We did not come here to be a Tejero or an Ecuadorean commander [a reference to the Spanish officer who tried to take Spanish congressmen as hostages, and to the commando operation to kidnap Ecuadoran President Febres Cordero]. I hope this problem can be solved with the least possible cost." The officer, who refused to give his name, added that "the thing was bottled up until the cork popped out. This is a strictly institutional problem."

Rico Discloses 'Communique'

PY172135 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2044 GMT 17 Apr 87

[Text] Buenos Aires, 17 Apr (NA) -- Rebel Colonel Luis Rico disclosed today a so-called communique No 1, issued by the unit who supports him. In the communique, Colonel Rico demands a "political solution" to the problems resulting from the struggle against subversion and asserts that numerous units from different parts of the country have adopted a similar position to that adopted by the Pedro Eugenio Aramburu Infantry School in Campo de Mayo. The communique warns that "the [military] escalation that will ensue and its consequences" will be "the strict responsibility" of "those generals who have ordered the repression of our command."

Rico handed the communique to the press during a 5-minute meeting he held with journalists. Rico was accompanied by 19 men carrying rifles.

In the 5 point communique, Rico states that "the same attitude has been assumed by 14th Infantry Regiment in Cordoba; the 19th Infantry regiment in Tucuman; the 18th Infantry Regiment in Misiones; the 4th Infantry Regiment (place not specified); the 21st Infantry Regiment in Neuquen; and the 35th Infantry Regiment in Santa Cruz."

Although this is not stated in the communique, Rico asserted that "the war school is at this time being taken over by 200 officers who also support us."

In point No 1, the communique states that "all hopes that the present Army leadership will stop the injustices and humiliations that the Armed Forces have been subjected to have extinguished." The following point adds that "the fierce and endless attack has generated a state of mistrust, indiscipline, lack of prestige, and disgrace within the Armed Forces. The situation has reached such a point that the very existence of the Armed Forces is jeopardized if their men do not raise their heads and put a stop to this."

The third point demands "the proper political solution to a political issue like the war against subversion."

The fourth point lists the units that are allegedly supporting the rebellion.

The fifth point states that "after learning that the generals have ordered the repression of our command, and since up to now we have adopted an attitude of restraint, the military escalation that will ensue and all its consequences will be the sole responsibility of the generals."

Rico, who was accompanied by another military officer who identified himself as Lieutenant Colonel Antonio Venturino, added that his unit sent a Merly aircraft to make a reconnaissance flight to Concordia and that it did not detect any military movements.

The meeting with journalists was held at the parade ground, where photographers were allowed to take pictures. However, journalists were not allowed to ask any questions.

Once he supplied this information, Rico categorically stated that "since we are involved in operations, this meeting has concluded." Photographers wanted to follow him to continue taking pictures, but the guards crossed several rifles and stopped them.

Communique on Alfonsin Meeting

PY171743 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1650 GMT 17 Apr 87

[Text] Buenos Aires, 17 Apr (DNY) -- The following is the full text of a communique read to the press by Chief of Staff General Hector Rios Erenu after a long meeting with President Raul Alfonsin:

"In his capacity as commander in chief of the Armed Forces, President Raul Alfonsin today summoned the Army Joint Staff chief and the generals who have troop command. The President obtained, through this meeting, information on the situation in each of the units directly from the commanders. It was thus determined that the bulk of the Argentine Army is loyally complying with the provisions of the nation's Constitution and military laws. Unfortunately, a group of people, taking the wrong path and acting thoughtlessly, has departed from the norms of ethics and military conduct.

"During the past 2 days, I have tried through reflection to take the right path: I will not abandon my intention to avoid a confrontation that will undoubtedly open wounds; but above all, I will continue to strictly comply with what I have been expressing since I took over the command of the Army.

"The Argentine Army is subordinated to the political power, to the mandate of the Argentine people; it is part of the people and it will do all it can so that our country can be internationally respected.

"We live in a state of law. The nation's president, as commander in chief of the Armed Forces, has given me orders that, as of this moment, the Argentine Army set in motion a plan of action to restore normality within the institution. This plan will be prepared in accordance with the order given by the president, and it will begin with the deployment of troops and all the necessary actions required for a military operation to retake the barracks.

"The commander in charge of this operation will be designated in the plan of the Army Joint Staff. The Army chief of staff has his own responsibilities, which he must not put aside to head a particular operation, which should be assigned to another Army commander."

Asked if he could count on the loyalty of every Army corps commander, Rios Erenu replied: "There is no doubt that, except for those who have rebelled, the rest of the Army will follow orders, without exception."

Barreiro Seeks Refuge

PY172032 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2008 GMT 17 Apr 87

[Text] Cordoba, 17 Apr (NA) -- A military source has revealed that former Major Guillermo Barreiro has presumably sought refuge in a foreign consulate.

A very reliable source rejected the possibility that Barreiro has sought refuge in the local archbishopric and also stated that the crisis "is quickly evolving toward a peaceful solution."

Court Action Against Barreiro

PY171903 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1838 GMT 17 Apr 87

[Text] Cordoba, 17 Apr (TELAM) -- Federal Judge Gustavo Becerra Ferrer has started court proceedings for sedition against former Army Major Ernesto Guillermo Becerra and all those who adopted the same rebellious attitude. This information was provided by the federal judge through a court spokesman. Judge Becerra Ferrer's secretary has gone to the headquarters of the III Army Corps to enforce Berreiro's arrest.

Army Reports Rebellion Over

PY172115 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2105 GMT 17 Apr 87

[Text] Buenos Aires, 17 Apr (TELAM) -- The Army General Staff has reported that the officers who rebelled at the Cordoba Military Garrison have given up, and the head of the rebellion, Lieutenant Colonel Luis Nicolas Polo, is currently meeting with Colonel Riecke, commander of the 4th Brigade, who is loyal to the Army's General Staff.

It has also been reported that the officers and troops of the 14th Airborne Regiment are currently in their barracks and homes at the disposal of the military authorities, with the exception of those on guard duty.

Alfonsin Calls for Surrender

PY181612 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1458 GMT 18 Apr 87

[Text] Buenos Aires, 18 Apr (NA) -- President Raul Alfonsin today made "a new call for surrender" to the rebels who are entrenched in the Teniente General Aramburu Infantry School in Campo de Mayo, so "we can rapidly return to the state of law, which we all desire." Answering a question, Alfonsin expressed his hope that the military crisis can be resolved, "if not in the next few hours, during the course of the day." Alfonsin said he is "very satisfied" with the stance taken by the military commanders in defense of constitutional order during this crisis. He affirmed: "I am very satisfied with the chiefs, who have shown not only loyalty and solidarity but have also placed themselves at the service of the institutions." Asked if this episode has served to strengthen democracy in the country, Alfonsin replied: "I think it would have been better if this had not happened, but the evolution of events shows that democracy is being strengthened."

Shortly after 1030, the president unexpectedly took a walk with Senator Antonio Berhongaray through the Patio de las Palmeras at Government House, which was practically deserted at that time. Told about the president's location, journalists scrambled to the Patio de las Palmeras. The president received them in a good mood and said good-naturedly, "We don't have Parque de Olivos here, but we have Patio de las Palmeras." While revealing he had talked with French President Francois Mitterrand (who expressed his absolute solidarity with Alfonsin), the president said: "I didn't know I could speak French that well." In both instances, his witty remarks elicited a round of laughter.

Alfonsin went on to say: "I can take heart from the solidarity the Argentine people have demonstrated with the democratic institutions, as well as from the prompt international response." The president then said that according to the latest reports the situation in Campo de Mayo is "the same." He added: "I believe efforts are being made to avoid bloodshed. In fact, why not: I make a new call for surrender and a rapid return to the state of law, which we all desire."

As to whether the military crisis could become the starting point for unification, the president said: "The Argentines are already united. Of course you know that periodic elections are the cornerstones of democracy. They bring about confrontations under the rules of the game. Nevertheless, I believe everyone, all the political parties, have done all they can to move from confrontation to consensus. I believe Argentines can argue over a few things, but not over the fundamental aspects of democracy."

In conclusion, Alfonsin said he counted on the people's support of the institutions in the face of this military crisis, and added: "We Argentines have gone through a lot, have lived through many things, and are determined not to take a step backward."

## Alfonsin Meets Labor Leaders

PY182239 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1926 GMT 18 Apr 87

[Text] Buenos Aires, 18 Apr (DYN) -- Addressing a group of labor leaders led by CGT head Saul Ubaldini, President Alfonsin said the popular support at this moment of crisis is equivalent to "a 17 October [date of Juan Peron's return to power in 1945 at which time there were massive popular demonstrations] for democracy, this time not to defend a man but to consolidate the country's institutions." Alfonsin thanked the labor leaders, who were accompanied by Labor Minister Carlos Alderete, for the solidarity of the labor movement.

The president said he "was really gratified," adding that although "something good can come out of a bad situation," what has happened "is a disgrace, because it hurts the country's international image and may have economic consequences." He added "let's hope the consequences will not be that bad, and we can help by seeking basic agreements that will show the world we have not entered into a period that is unfavorable for investments." He stated: "I believe we have here, excuse the comparison, some sort of 17 October."

Referring to the military crisis, Alfonsin said "the problems have not yet been solved, but we are trying to avert bloodshed, which is important to us. Nevertheless, we need to put an end to it." He added "I believe preparations have to be completed. Moreover, a new call for surrender will be made."

Alfonsin asked the labor leaders "to be actors in this episode along with all those who believe in democracy so events are not used for a different purpose." He emphasized: "In defense of our ideas we have to keep in contact, because this episode cannot be used to dig a trench between civilians and military. On the contrary, we have to stress that the large majority of the Armed Forces stands behind the democratic institutions." The president then affirmed: "I am convinced this has been a triumph, because had the popular response not been what it was, the results would have been different. Discrepancies aside, we are united; that is, we are a nation."

In his reply, Ubaldini said "I don't want to miss this opportunity to recognize, on behalf of the Argentine workers, the strength that the companero labor minister has always given us; and above all, to say that living up to our standard of conduct, we are at the beck and call of Companero Alderete in this situation."

## Alfonsin Receives Backing

PY181858 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 18 Apr 87 p 11

[Text] (NA-DYN) -- The Radical government yesterday received support from all sectors of society after the rebellion of Major Ernesto Barreiro prompted insurrections in cordoba and Campo de Mayo

Renewal Peronist leaders Antonio Cafiero, Carlos Grosso, Jose Luis Manzano, and Jose Manuel de la Sota expressed their support to President Raul Alfonsin in person at Government House yesterday.

Intransigent Party President Mariano Forences and Christian Democrat Deputy Carlos Auyero were also present during a meeting between Alfonsin and political leaders.

Democratic Centre Union (UCeDe) Deputy Federico Clerici expressed his unconditional support for democracy and the president while the head of the party, Deputy Alvaro Alsogaray, and his daughter, Maria Julia Alsogaray, said the crisis was overblown and should have been avoided.

Other political leaders to express support were Movement Toward Socialism leader Luis Zamora, Orthodox Peronist leader Vicente Saadi, Progressive Democrat Senator Alberto Natale, Federal Party President Francisco Manrique, and Intransigent Deputy Oscar Alende.

The General Confederation of Labour (CGT) declared a state of alert and released a statement rejecting the military uprising. CGT Secretary-General Saul Ubaldini met with Alfonsin yesterday and expressed the support of the CGT.

Human rights organizations, including the Permanent Assembly for Human Rights and the Centre for Legal and Social Studies, criticized the position taken by military officers and called for complete support to the democratic government.

Other sectors to express support were the National Confederation of Commerce, the Argentine Rural Confederation, magistrates and public officials, and personalities belonging to the "world of culture."

The Catholic Church did not take any official stance on the conflict.

## Santa Fe in State of Emergency

PY190247 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 0224 GMT 19 Apr 87

[Text] Santa Fe, 18 Apr (DYN) -- Santa Fe Governor Jose Maria Vernet tonight declared a state of "constitutional emergency" throughout the province, suspending all public and sports events throughout Santa Fe Province and centralizing the handling of information. The provincial governor relayed this decision to the 352 counties of Santa Fe Province by means of radiograms.

Governor Vernet declared the state of constitutional emergency provided for in the national Constitution after contacting the federal government and receiving the latest information on the serious military crisis.

Rebels Demand Amnesty

PY191308 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1132 GMT 19 Apr 87

[Text] Buenos Aires, 19 Apr (DYN) -- Efforts to solve the military crisis bloodlessly are bogged down early this morning because the rebels are pressing their demands that Army Chief of Staff, General Hector Rios Erenu, and the main officers of his staff be dismissed, and an amnesty law for the middle-rank officers who participated in the antisubversive war be studied.

Apparently, negotiations are at a standstill, and the demands were reiterated today by the leader of the insurgents, Lieutenant Colonel Aldo Rico, to the director of the Army's Advanced Training Institutes, General Augusto Vidal. Rico told Vidal that the people must be informed that the uprising "is an Army internal problem created by the loss of confidence in the Chief of Staff and the generals on his staff."

Lt Col Rico said the rebels recognize the authority of the nation's president as supreme commander of the Armed Forces, but they object to Rios Erenu because he "failed to inform the president about the real situation in the Army, and did not tell the Army about the president's thoughts on the national situation."

The rebels' leader also contended they cannot accept the fact that middle-rank officers, who carried out orders during the antisubversive war, are being sentenced and forced to appear in court while the chiefs who issued the orders "are enjoying privileges they do not deserve, going free without charges, and being promoted." Rico insisted that the courts, especially the executive branch, must consider the situation of the subordinate officers who carried out orders during the antisubversive war. "We are not against the people and view with concern the fact that a campaign has been launched, claiming this is a coup or a threat to democracy, which it is not. We want to see the situation within the Army rectified. If those who issued the orders go to court, we will go to court as well, but no sensible man wearing a uniform can go free at the cost of sacrificing his subordinates," Rico affirmed.

III Corps Commander Replaced

PY191405 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1358 GMT 19 Apr 87

[Text] Cordoba, 19 Apr (DYN) -- General Antonino Ficchera has requested and obtained his dismissal as commander of the III Corps, and the recently appointed commander of the 4th Airborne Infantry Brigade, General Fausto Gonzalez, is the interim III Corps commander.

Gonzalez, during a brief conversation with the press, confirmed Ficchera's request for retirement, which was revealed last night. An official communique from Buenos Aires is now expected.

## Democratic Guarantee Pact Signed

PY191742 Buenos Aires Argentina Televisora Color Network in Spanish 1633 GMT 19 Apr 87

["Text" of Democratic Guarantee Pact read by Interior Minister Antonio Troccoli and signed by all political and social sectors at the Salon de los Bustos in Government House on 19 April]

[Text] Democratic Guarantee Pact [Acta de Compromiso Democratico]

The undersigned -- leaders and representatives of all political and social forces, legislative blocs, the General Confederation of Labor, the businessmen's associations of the Argentine Republic -- in view of the rebellion that threatens the constitutional order, form this Democratic Guarantee Pact by declaring:

First. That they reiterate their firm and unwavering decision to support, through all possible actions, the unrestricted implementation of the nation's Constitution, the normal functioning of the state institutions, and democracy as the only lifestyle for the Argentines in keeping with the freely expressed popular will.

Second. That they condemn the attempt to subvert those democratic principles, and they reiterate that no pressure or threat can change our firm decision to comply with the laws.

Third. That reconciliation among Argentines will only be possible within a framework of justice, full compliance with the law, and acknowledgment of the degrees of responsibility for events and behaviors of the past.

Fourth. To mobilize the people in the streets and plazas throughout the country to peacefully demonstrate their adherence to this historical Democratic Guarantee Pact.

[Announcer] We now invite for the signing of the document in the following order: Blocs of the two chambers of Congress: Cesar Jarovslaski for the Radical Civic Union; Jose Luis Manzano and Diego Ibanez for the Justicialist bloc;' Oscar Alende of the Intransigent Party; Alvaro Alsogaray of the UCD [Democratic Center Union]

Carlos Auyero of the Christian Democratic Party; (Osvaldo Pilin) of the Popular Movement of Néuquen Province; Cristina Guzman of the Popular Movement of Jujuy Province; Carlos Contreras of the Autonomist Party; Nicolas Garay of the Liberal Party; Idelice de Bravo of the Bloquist Party; Alberto Gonzalez of the Democratic Party of Mendoza;

Guillermo Brizuela of the Justicialist Liberation Front of Catamarca Province; Alberto Natale of Progressive Democratic Party; Roberto Ulloa of the Renewal Party of Salta Province; Ignacio Avalos of the Popular Movement of Catamarca Province;

Carlos Safore of the MID-FREJULI [Integration and Development Movement of the Justicialist Liberation Front]; Political Parties: Edison Otero of the Radical Civic Union; Saadi, Cafiero and Grosso of the Justicialist Party; Mariano Lorences of the Intransigent Party; Alvaro Alsogaray of the UCD; Francisco Manrique of the Federal Party; Juan Carlos Pugliese of the Chamber of Deputies; Saul Ubaldini and Hugo Curto of the CGT [General Confederation of Labor] [applause];

Business groups: Guillermo Alchourron of the Argentine Rural Society; Roberto Favelevic of the Argentine Industrial Union; Robert San Martino of the Construction Union; (Obilio Bolo) of the Argentine Chamber of Commerce;

[Troccoli] We need the other list with members of political parties and the Senate.

[Announcer] Manuel Vidal, president of the Integration and Development Movement bloc; Humberto Martiarena, president of the Justicialist bloc; Francisco Gill of the Bloquist Party of San Juan.

Because this list was prepared in a hurry, we ask your indulgence in the face of the omission of some names, therefore a registration of support is now open.

## Alfonsin Addresses Crowd

PY191840 Buenos Aires Argentina Televisora Color Network in Spanish 1735 GMT 19 Apr 87

[Speech by President Raul Alfonsin to crowd gathered in front of Government House on 19 April -- live]

[Text] Fellow countrymen! [shouts] Fellow countrymen! [shouts] Fellow countrymen! Since last Thursday we have been experiencing days of tension, days of sadness. It seemed that the clock of history had been turned to the past for a moment. But I ask the Argentine youth, I ask the Argentine youth [repeats himself] to look beyond this phenomenon and to see this extraordinary solidarity with the Argentine Democracy that has been expressed by all our people as a lesson for the future.

I ask the youth to note beyond this sad episode, that men from different political stripes, different social sectors -- the Argentine workers, businessmen, intellectuals -- everyone has stood up to defend the institutions of the Republic. [shouts] I ask the peoples of the world to understand, beyond these deplorable episodes, how a democratic way of life has taken root in the hearts and sentiments of Argentines. [shouts, applause]

We Argentines are demonstrating by our presence here and in all the plazas around the country some important points. First, let the world know that we are demonstrating our decision to live in democracy. [shouts, applause] Second, we are demonstrating the strength of peaceful mobilization of people, which is stronger than violence. [shouts, applause]

And third, when the people gathered alongside the roads through which the loyal forces were moving to welcome them with applause and embraces, we showed that we are not against the military, when the military wants to fulfill its duty. [applause]

You and I, we Argentines, know what we are risking. It is much more than an absurd coup; we are risking our future, the future of our children, we are risking bloodshed among brothers. This is why before we took action I made a decision. In a few minutes, I will go to Campo de Mayo to personally demand the surrender of the insurgents. Wait for me. Do not move. God willing, I will be back soon with an answer. Then you can go home, kiss your children and tell them that we have ensured for them a future of freedom.

## Entrance Into School Delayed

PY192019 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1938 GMT 19 Apr 87

[Text] Campo de Mayo, 19 Apr (DYN) -- At 1630, the residents of Campo de Mayo and nearby areas were experiencing an atmosphere of euphoria and confusion. It is now known why there has been a delay in allowing President Raul Alfonsin to enter the rebellious Infantry School. It is believed that it may be due to the citizens who have spontaneously gathered in the area and who are harassing the military men, who are being described as "assassins" and who are being insulted.

The entire garrison is surrounded by thousands of people who are chanting "if these are not the people, then where are they" and "the people united will never be defeated." The walls around Campo de Mayo are painted with anticoupist and antimilitary slogans signed by several parties.

[Radical Civic Union Deputy Cesar] Jaroslavsky, representing President Alfonsin, has warned the crowd over a police car loudspeaker that "serious developments will take place." However, far from being harassed, the people are continuing to spontaneously arrive at the scene.

Dozens of soldiers with FAL rifles are guarding the Urquiza railroad lines, located about 300 meters from door 2BIS, through which a huge crowd is trying to enter the garrison.

Deputy Jesus Rodriguez has also tried to calm the crowd. He has asserted that "we are not here to negotiate democracy, but to enforce the law."

Deputies Stubrin, Rabanaque, and Adelina Dalesio as well as other leaders have arrived on the scene to be with the president, but they have not been allowed to enter Campo de Mayo.

## Alfonsin Announces End

PY192126 Buenos Aires Argentina Televisora Color Network in Spanish 2104 GMT 19 Apr 87

[Address to the nation by President Raul Alfonsin from Government House balcony on Plaza de Mayo -- live]

[Text] Fellow Argentines! [cheers of "Alfonsin, Alfonsin!"] Fellow Argentines! [cheers, people chanting "The people united will never be defeated!"] Fellow Argentines! Happy Easter. [cheers, chants of "Alfonsin, Alfonsin!"] The rebels have surrendered. [cheers, chants of "Alfonsin, Alfonsin!" drowning out president's voice] As is fitting, they will be arrested and subjected to the courts. [cheers of "Alfonsin, Alfonsin, Alfonsin!"]

This is a group of men, some of them heroes of the Malvinas War, who took a mistaken position but who made it clear that they did not intend to provoke a military coup. [whistles, booing] In any case, they plunged the nation into this state of commotion, of great tension, and provoked this situation we have all experienced, in which the whole Argentine people have been the main protagonist. [applause, shouts]

To avoid bloodshed, I instructed the Army commanders to refrain from repressing the insurgents. Today, we may all thank God: Our house is in order and there has been no bloodshed [applause, shouts] in Argentina. [applause, shouts]

I ask those people who entered Campo de Mayo to leave the area. They must do that. I ask you all to go back to your homes to kiss your children, to celebrate Easter in peace in Argentina. [applause, shouts]

## Rico, Other Officers Arrested

PY200112 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2306 GMT 19 Apr 87

[Text] Buenos Aires, 19 Apr (NA) -- Defense Minister Horacio Jaunarena has told NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS that former Lieutenant Colonel Aldo Rico and the officers who joined him in the 4 day rebellion are being held in detention in a Military Institutions Command unit in Campo de Mayo. General Augusto Vidal, director of the Training Institute, is in charge of the Military Institutions Command.

The number of officers who rebelled has thus far not been reported, although Senator Gass yesterday stated that they number 57.

Rico's detention was reported tonight by Jaunarena after Rico met with a group of journalists at the Pedro Eugenio de Aramburu Infantry School, where he stated that he conducted the rebellion "to call the people's attention to, and to rectify, the extremely serious shortcomings among the generals and within the security forces, shortcomings that we have been enduring for the past 4 years."

Rico did not mention his surrender, but his attitude during his meeting with the journalists -- who were not allowed to ask any questions -- leads one to believe that the episode is closed. Nevertheless, Rico hinted that other developments may occur in the future when he said that "this is just the initial move for the final solution."

The military man who led the rebellion at Campo de Mayo stated that President Raul Alfonsin admitted that "this is the true Argentine Army."

It has leaked that Vidal must transfer the detainees to a police station and place them at the disposal of federal Judge Alberto Piotti, who has started a pretrial inquest against Rico for the crime of sedition. According to the pretrial inquest, Rico is at large.

## Vice President on Situation

PY201358 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 19 Apr 87 p 15

[Text] (NA-DYN) -- Victor Martinez yesterday said the situation was "absolutely normal and calm" in military units throughout the nation except for the Infantry School in Campo de Mayo.

Federal Police Chief Juan Pirker used the same words to describe the situation in Buenos Aires and the rest of the country during a meeting with Interior Minister Antonio Troccoli.

General Fausto Gonzalez was meanwhile named the Airborne Infantry Brigade chief to replace Colonel Juan Riecken, who was deprived of office after his involvement in the rebellion at the 14th Airborne Infantry Regiment under the jurisdiction of the Third Army Corps in Cordoba.

Gonzalez said calm was restored to the military unit he now commands, and after a meeting with his subordinates reported that all units under his orders "have confirmed total respect for the chain of command."

Gonzalez thus denied press reports suggesting that some officers in the garrison were still taking a rebellious stance.

He said the respect for the chain of command included all the officers at the 14th Airborne Infantry Regiment who protected fugitive Major Ernesto Barreiro after his rebellion against the constitutional government.

Gonzalez said he could not specify how many officers had participated in the rebellion but confirmed the insurrection was not generalized.

Third Army Corps commander General Antonia Fichera said he was trying to determine how many officers were involved in the rebellion and confirmed Riecken was deprived of office together with 14th Airborne Infantry Regiment commander Lieutenant Colonel Luis Polo.

Navy Chief-of-Staff Vice-Admiral Ramon Arosa meanwhile said his force was "deeply concerned" over the situation but officers under his command were not considering acts of rebellion.

## Details of Alfonsin-Rebel Meeting

PY200354 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0110 GMT 20 Apr 87

[Text] Buenos Aires, 19 Apr (NA) -- Only five people attended the crucial meeting at which the most serious crisis affecting the constitutional government was solved: President Raul Alfonsin, the chief of the military household, rebellious Colonels Aldo Rico and Venturini, and a captain of the Army Infantry School.

The meeting was held in the main office of the Military Institutions Headquarters building in Campo de Mayo. The president demanded that he be completely alone, accompanied only by the chief of the military household. Far from being just a personal preference of the president, this fact has great significance within the strict military rules. Alfonsin thus was reasserting his powers as commander in chief of the Armed Forces. This is why no officers from other branches were present, with the exception of the president's military aides. General Ernesto Crespo, who had gone with Alfonsin, stayed aboard the helicopter.

There was a tense waiting period at the Military Institutions Headquarters until the rebel officers arrived for the meeting. It was later learned that there were problems because a helicopter had to be used to bring Rico and Venturini from the Army Infantry School to the Military Institutions Headquarters, which are 4 Km apart. The crowd prevented them from going by car.

After the nervous arrival of the two rebellious officers, the doors of the office were closed. It is possible to infer that Alfonsin reasserted his powers as commander in chief at all times. After hearing their grievances, Alfonsin talked to the lieutenant colonels for a long time. It is believed that Alfonsin told them that they had to put down their weapons, that they had to avoid bloodshed, and that the troops led by General Ernesto Alais were prepared to overpower them. Alfonsin also told them that neither the commander in chief, nor the government, nor the people wanted this.

Regarding a basic concern expressed by the insurgents, that is, the trials affecting middle ranking officers, Alfonsin told them that a clear, precise definition of the principle of due obedience will soon be available. He was confirming persistent rumors in recent weeks that the Supreme Court would define this principle in a ruling on the Camps case. As soon as this happens, the judges will have a precedent to follow to determine if the principle of due obedience is applicable to cases involving middle ranking officers on active duty.

As far as is known, Rico, Venturini, and the rest of the rebels are not facing any human rights violations charges. On the contrary, as the president emphasized, they gained prestige in the Army for their participation in the Malvinas War.

A high-ranking official, who is acquainted with the development of that secret meeting, has confirmed that "at no time were there any negotiations. Alfonsin promised them nothing." If one is to describe the tone of the talks that the president held with the rebels, it would unequivocally be stated that it was cordial throughout. Furthermore, the rebels always expressed their respect for the authority of the commander-in-chief and planned a solemn ceremony to receive him. However, this ceremony could not be held. Obviously, during this ceremony the rebels would have laid down their arms. The infantry men planned on lining up and delivering a ceremonial flag to the president. However, the ceremony was not held because many of the rebels refused to line up at the parade ground, fearing that the crowd that had gathered would break down the fences and enter the area.

During the closed-door talks, there was a critical moment when the rebels mentioned to the president -- during a speech in which they mentioned their performance in the Malvinas War and their criticism of the Army leadership -- their claims, which basically were four: an amnesty law, the reinstatement of former Major Guillermo Barreiro, the retirement of some generals, and the appointment of a joint chief of staff from a list of three men proposed by them. Alfonsin denied each of their claims and told them that they had to lay down their arms and move out.

"We cannot lay down our arms under these conditions," Venturini told Rico upon leaving the office where they met with Alfonsin.

A colonel of the troops loyal to General Alais -- who, along with other military men, remained in a nearby room where the rebels had left their arms before entering to talk with the president -- met with the three military men and confirmed that they were not in a position to continue their rebellion. Rico understood and decided to lay down his arms. This was the end of the most critical episode of this Easter Sunday afternoon.

However, there are other aspects of the meeting. It is known that the troops loyal to Gen Alais were ready to repress the rebels if the latter disobeyed the president's orders. They understood that their reluctance to move on their comrades-in-arms had a limit: the security and authority of the commander-in-chief of the Armed Forces. For this reason, one of the men who is close to Alfonsin said: "Alais was ready to recapture the school. Everything has a limit."

### Troops Withdraw to Barracks

PY201237 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1203 GMT 20 Apr 87

[Text] Rosario, 20 Apr (TELAM) -- The II Corps troops, which were bivouacked near Campo de Mayo because of the recent events, today started to withdraw to their own garrisons.

This information was given to TELAM by a military spokesman who also stated that all the regiments and battalions that were mobilized on 17 April will return to their barracks.

II Corps Commander General Arturo Alais is still in Buenos Aires.

### Jaunarena Installed as COS

PY201532 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1521 GMT 20 Apr 87

[Text] Buenos Aires, 20 Apr (NA) -- Defense Minister Horacio Jaunarena was today installed as Army Chief of Staff, a post he will occupy until "a resolution regarding the Army leadership" is adopted.

A brief communique indicates that Jaunarena, prior to being installed as Army Chief of Staff, met with Division General Hector Rios Erenu, who reiterated his request to retire. This request was accepted.

## BOMB CAUSES FIRE AT HUMAN RIGHTS OFFICE

PY201457 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 19 Apr 87 p 15

[Text] (DYN) -- Cordoba -- A powerful bomb, which exploded on the premises of the Argentine Human Rights Association located on the 300 block of Bedoya Street, caused extensive damage but claimed no victims. An outbreak of fire which followed the explosion was quickly subdued by firemen.

## ARRESTS OF OFFICERS FOR TERRORISM CONTINUE

### Retired Generals

PY112120 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 11 Apr 87 p 1

[Text] (NA-DYN) -- The Federal Appeals Court yesterday ruled the rigorous preventive arrest of three retired generals and other members of the Armed Forces and security personnel, including serving Lieutenant-Colonel Guillermo Minicucci, for their involvement in torture and other grave crimes against humanity committed at the First Army Corps.

The Bahia Blanca Federal Appeals Court meanwhile ruled the rigorous preventive arrest of former Fifth Army Corps deputy commander Acdel Vilas on charges of human rights crimes committed during his tour of duty.

Lieutenant-Colonel Minicucci, the second serving Army officer to be arrested, was considered responsible for running the clandestine detention centres which operated during the past military regime under the name of El Banco and El Olimpo. The rigorous arrest was also ruled for retired Generals Jose Montes, Anibal Ferrero and Otto Carlos Paladino, retired Colonels Roberto Roualdes and Enrique Carlos Ferro, suspected right-wing terrorist Anibal Gordon -- already convicted to 16-years imprisonment for the kidnapping of Patricio Kelly -- and civilians Eduardo Ruffo and Juan Antonio "Colores" del Cerro.

On the other hand, the court released retired Generals Jorge Olivera Rovere and Adolfo Sigwald, Colonel Roque Presti and police officer Carlos Sandoval for lack of evidence against them, but they may be called in again, as the case against them continues.

The officers under arrest, who had been detained at the court's disposal since they attended their summonses, are involved in illegal repression to different degrees. While Roualdes has 17 cases of human rights violations filed against him, Ruffo has six and Montes four. "Colores," meanwhile, was reportedly arrested for "repeatedly committing the crime of torture."

The main defendant in the First Army Corps file is former General Carlos Guillermo Suarez Mason, currently detained at a maximum-security jail in the United States awaiting extradition.

### Further Arrests

PY112151 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 11 Apr 87 p 11

[Text] (NA-DYN) -- The Mendoza Federal Appeals Court yesterday ordered the rigorous preventive arrest of former Mendoza provincial police chief retired Air Force Colonel Alcides Paris Francisca for his alleged participation in grave violations to human rights perpetrated during the last military dictatorship.

The Commodoro Rivadavia Federal Appeals Court meanwhile took the same measure against retired Colonels Rafael Benjamin del Piano and Jorge Cahnfriaux.

They were held prima facie responsible for running the clandestine detention centre which operated under the jurisdiction of the Eighth Infantry Brigade during the first years of the military regime.

The Court also freed five military and security officers who had been charged with illegal repression, including serving Army Captain Carlos Candia, who had called the fight against subversion a "holy war."

The Court's ruling pointed out the link between the Rawson Jail -- where Radical Deputy Mario Amaya was tortured to death -- and the Eighth Brigade detention centre, as it has been proven that "prisoners held for their ideological convictions" were transferred from one place to the other.

Retired General Abel Catuzzi continued to testify before the Bahia Blanca Federal Appeals Court yesterday despite the court holiday.

The Cordoba Federal Appeals Court meanwhile postponed for an undetermined date the questioning of retired Lieutenant-Colonel Cesar Anadon without stating the reason. He was to testify yesterday at La Perla military base.

The relatives of the twins Gustavo and Martin Rossetti Ross, missing since 1977 and found in Paraguay by an Argentine judge, yesterday demanded the intervention of the Foreign Ministry and President Raul Alfonsin in view of the "high risk" run by the children, since the first attempts to extradite them have failed.

Federal Judge Miguel Pons was able to locate the twins, who were held by a former deputy police inspector surnamed Miara and his wife. Miara had registered the children under his own name and then fled to Paraguay when summoned by a court to identify them.

The judge was not able to bring them back to their father, lawyer Adalberto Rossetti, due to the intervention of a police officer and the "obstacles and difficulties" put up by Paraguayan courts.

The mother of the twins is still missing, and was last seen alive after giving birth at a clandestine detention centre which operated in a jail in La Plata.

Moron Federal Judge Juan Ramos Padilla yesterday refused to confirm or deny the alleged detention of a son of retired General Ramon Camps on charges of participating in ultra-rightist terrorist bands.

GOVERNMENT AGREES TO NO ON-LENDING OF NEW FUNDS

PY150350 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 0200 GMT 15 Apr 87

[Text] Economic Coordination Secretary Adolfo Canitrot has said that Argentina agreed with its creditors that there will be no on-lending of the funds which the country will soon receive. He explained, however, that there is disagreement on how the fresh money received in 1985 should be handled. This matter is being discussed in an attempt to reach a final agreement.

The World Bank today approved a $125 million loan for the development of small and medium industries, the Economy Ministry reported officially. The loan will be repaid in 15 years, including a 3-year grace period. The interest rate is variable and can be adjusted every 6 months.

An Economy Ministry communique has reported that, in 1986, the GDP increased by 5.7 percent. This data is part of an economic report on the last 3 months of 1985, when the GDP increased by 4.7 percent over that of the same period in 1984.

GARCIA DENIES LATIN AMERICAN, U.S. MEETING

PY192309 Paris AFP in Spanish 2259 GMT 18 Apr 87

[Text] Lima, 18 Apr (AFP) -- Peruvian President Alan Garcia today said there are no official plans to hold a meeting of Latin American chief executives with U.S. President Ronald Reagan.

Commenting on reports that the U.S. President plans to hold a meeting in May with the presidents of the five members of the countries of the Andean pact (Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, and Venezuela) in Caracas to discuss the struggle against drug trafficking, Garcia told journalists assigned to Government House there is nothing official in this and he learned about it only through press reports. Garcia said that before holding a meeting with Reagan to discuss the drug trafficking issue, the Latin American presidents should hold a meeting to address issues that are much more pressing, such as the foreign debt and our political agreement on continental problems.

In conclusion, Garcia said the American people and U.S. Government can rest assured that the Peruvian Government and other governments of the area are waging an all-out war on drug trafficking, which is a scourge of humanity.

SHINING PATH MEMBERS KILL CIVIL GUARD

PY201450 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2133 GMT 18 Apr 87

[Text] Lima, 18 Apr (EFE) -- Alleged members of the Maoist Shining Path Movement last night murdered a Civil Guard member at Quina village, in the southern department of Ayacucho.

Policeman Claudio Muniz was on night patrol when the Shining Path members stole his weapon.

The Lima daily EXPRESO today published a report on the crime, emphasizing that it was perpetrated on Holy Friday [17 April]

TWO OFFICERS SHOT DURING CURFEW HOURS

PY201253 Paris AFP in Spanish 2100 GMT 18 Apr 87

[Text] Lima, 18 Apr (AFP) -- Police sources today reported that two officers were seriously wounded during an incident in front of the Peruvian Officers' Club during curfew hours.

The incident took place after 0300 when a Navy officer attempted to cross the barrier outside an Armed Forces high-ranking officers' club. A patrol, which was guarding the club facilities, shot at the Navy officer's car, seriously injuring him. His name and rank have not yet been disclosed.

Meanwhile, another patrol, which was guarding the other side of the club, opened fire and unfortunately hit Army noncommissioned officer Gerardo Parra, who was commanding the other patrol. Parra's condition is also serious, according to the military hospital.

DE LA MADRID EXPRESSES SUPPORT FOR ALFONSIN

PA190349 Mexico City Red Nacional 13 Imevision Television in Spanish 0130 GMT 19 Apr 87

[Text] A few minutes ago, the General Directorate of the Social Communication Office of the Presidency of the Republic issued a bulletin announcing that President Miguel de la Madrid this afternoon called the president of Argentina, Raul Alfonsin, to state the Mexican people's and Government's solidarity in connection with the problems stemming from the indiscipline of some Argentine military groups and to state Mexico's trust that the constitutional and democratic Argentine Government will resolve this situation in the same way it has resolved other situations.

The Mexican chief of state told his Argentine colleague that Mexico is closely following the events in Argentina and expressed his solidarity with the legitimately constituted government.

TELEPHONE WORKERS END STRIKE, WIN WAGE INCREASE

FL172207 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1637 GMT 16 Apr 87

[Excerpt] Mexico City, 16 Apr (NOTIMEX) -- The Trade Union of Telephone Operators of the Mexican Republic [STRM] at 0425 today ended the strike against the Mexican Telephone Company on 8 April. The 37,000 STRM members won a wage increase of 56 percent and an additional 2 percent in rent assistance loans.

The agreement, which also provides for a 20 percent reclassification of traffic and lines personnel beginning 25 April, was signed in the presence of Labor and Social Welfare Secretary Arsenio Farewell Cubillas by Emilio Carrillo Gamboa, head of the Mexican Telephone Company, and by Francisco Hernandez Juarez, head of the STRM and president of the Congress of Labor. [passage omitted]

20 DIE IN ARMY CLASH WITH DRUG TRAFFICKERS

FL181639 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2324 GMT 16 Apr 87

[Text] Aguililla, Mexico, 16 Apr (NOTIMEX) -- More than 20 people died in an armed clash this morning between members of the Sixth Infantry Battalion from the western town of Apatzingan and drug traffickers. Gerardo Velazquez, commander of the Federal Judicial Police in Uruapan, Michoacan, said the events occurred in the town of Aguililla when an Army unit was carrying out vigilance operations as part of its activities against drug trafficking.

It was reported that the clash occurred when the soldiers stopped a suspicious group of people, who, instead of stopping, began shooting at the soldiers, who returned fire. The shootout lasted more than half an hour. As of this moment, the Federal Judicial Police Command in Uruapan has reported no arrests.

## COSTA RICA

### IPS-LINKED INFORMATION NETWORK HOLDS SEMINAR

PA171548 San Jose LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 13 Apr 87 p 4

[Article by Patricia Blanco]

[Excerpts] One of the main goals proposed at a seminar held by the Latin American Woman [Servicio Especial de la Mujer Latinoamericana, SEMLA] an information network created to promote the women's sector, was to work for greater and more constant coverage of women's topics in the media.

Eighteen women journalists of several Latin American countries met in San Jose for 1 week to assess the work done so far and to establish future goals.

SEMLA is an information network linked to INTER PRESS SERVICE (IPS), a Third World news agency. SEMLA carries information to the world through IPS on a daily basis. In addition, it recently began the publication of a bulletin basically for women's organizations, documentation and research centers, and institutions that work in programs for women.

The daily service and the publication and distribution of the bulletin to Latin America is coordinated from Costa Rica. [passage omitted]

SEMLA is part of other information networks existing in Africa, Asia, and very soon, in the Arab countries. The coordinating headquarters of these networks is located in Rome, Italy.

## EL SALVADOR

### RUBEN ZAMORA OF FDR'S SEVENTH ANNIVERSARY

PA190421 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 19 Apr 87

[Interview with FDR Vice President Ruben Zamora by unidentified reporter; no date or place given -- recorded]

[Text] [Reporter] Comrade Ruben Zamora, the FDR commemorates the seventh anniversary of its founding. What is your view of the (?results) of the FDR's struggle for our people throughout these 7 years?

[Zamora] I believe the importance of the FDR's seventh anniversary is historic. No one doubts that because the existence and development of our front has its roots in the struggle our people have waged for decades and represents that characteristic which is so innate in the Salvadoran struggle -- meaning the search for broad alliances during critical times in our history -- to overcoming the domination which divides us.

We say the FDR is the culmination of a historical process which includes a broad alliance that decreed a sit-down strike to defeat the [Maximiliano Hernandez] Martinez dictatorship in 1944 and the attempt to oust the Lieutenant Colonel [Jose Maria] Lemus dictatorship in the late sixties -- excuse me, in the late fifties -- until we attained our people's [word indistinct] with the participation of several social sectors. Likewise, our front (?gathered) valuable experience through the national opposition unity in the sixties, particularly -- and this represents the most important experience for us -- the popular forum held in 1979 to create several political parties, labor organizations, popular organizations, and [words indistinct]. We all participated in the struggle to oust General [Carlos Humberto] Romero's dictatorship. Consequently, the FDR is the expression of the Salvadoran people's struggle to attain unity and overcome and defeat tyrants.

I believe the FDR's seventh anniversary is important because it indicates the character of the struggle we have waged throughout these 7 years. The struggle combines the various types of struggle: the military, political, and [words indistinct]. The FDR's political role and the FMLN's political-military role emphasize we must use all available means to struggle and attain a real peace with justice and dignity for our people.

[Reporter] Referring to the FMLN's fundamental [words indistinct], which was recently renewed by the pact between the two fronts. What can you tell us about this pact?

[Zamora] I think the pact the FMLN-FDR signed on 30 November 1986 is very important. The pact is not important as a document per se; the pact is important because that document implies a maturity and development process which has led to a strategic alliance between the FDR and the FMLN. The pact clearly expresses the nature of this alliance, which is an historical alliance as I have pointed out, because it has its roots in the history of our people. The alliance is also strategic because it has not been established to overcome the domination of our country and attain a [words indistinct] society. It is also a political alliance because it is based on a common program -- the program of a democratic-revolutionary government -- [?which will attain immediate results] through the political offer the FDR-FMLN presented to all the national sectors in July 1986. I think the pact signed by the FMLN and the FDR in November 1986 represents a step forward in the process to attain unity among all the national democratic, progressive, and revolutionary forces. The people's unity will allow us to attain a national independence, a resolution of the Salvadoran crisis, and a resolution benefiting the majority of the Salvadoran people.

[Reporter] What message could you send to the Salvadoran people on the occasion of the FDR's seventh anniversary?

[Zamora] I want to avail myself of the FDR's seventh anniversary to send a message of hope and encouragement. The last 7 years have really been difficult for most of our people, particularly the less-privileged sectors, meaning the labor and peasant sectors. Nevertheless, we send a message of hope. We are firmly convinced the last 7 years of struggle have not been in vain; quite the contrary, we have established solid and serious foundations so that a new El Salvador may arise.

A new society will rise in El Salvador, and all Salvadorans must accept each other as human beings. We will all have the minimum requirements necessary to live decently and educate and feed our children. All Salvadorans will be able to develop our country. The last 7 years have served a purpose. We must now continue to struggle so our sacrifice and sorrow help us build a new future and bury the past. This will be possible if all the social and political sectors in El Salvador unite to attain a resolution to the national crisis. The resolution must be a Salvadoran resolution achieved by Salvadorans for Salvadorans.

We must define a basic framework for our country's socioeconomic sector; we must define a framework which seeks a negotiated political solution; we must unite efforts and exert ourselves to establish an independent foreign policy which ensures respect for our national sovereignty. I believe the time has come for all the country's sectors to march toward a broad national dialogue which unites us all and isolates the anti-national sectors which do not want peace, only war. That is my message; a message of unity and hope to the Salvadoran people. We must trust our own strength. Only the people's strength, and our own strength, will allow us to attain our goals.

GENERAL BUSTILLO ON AIR FORCE RECORD, EQUIPMENT

PA132251 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1730 GMT 13 Apr 87

["Exclusive" interview with Air Force Commander General Rafael Bustillo by Rosi Castillo at the Air Force General Staff offices in San Salvador; date not given -- recorded]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] [Castillo] General, according to some communiques that have been published, the Salvadoran Air Force is bombing civilian towns. How is the Air Force coordinating its work to provide air cover to the detachments when they are attacked by the guerrillas?

[Bustillo] Reports of this type, in which the actions of the Air Force are criticized, have circulated for several years. However, this criticism of our activities undoubtedly comes from the subversive sector, from the FMLN's armed sector and from the FDR's political sector. Actually, we are not on the defensive regarding this rash of reports against the Air Force because we have been able to prove both here in El Salvador and abroad that all of these reports are false.

We are not concerned, because we are doing our work professionally and are completely certain that the civilian population is not harmed when we fly our missions. There have been perhaps two or three occasions or cases in which errors have been committed. However, I think the fact that two or three cases, which we have been the first to recognize and deplore, have occurred in 7 years gives us the right to say that our Air Force is not cruel. If the history of our Air Force is compared to that of other countries the people will see that our Air Force has been much more professional.

[Castillo] General, can you give us the exact number of planes and helicopters the Air Force has lost? There are constant reports of crashes of Air Force aircraft. Can you explain to YSKL's listeners how these units are operating and how many the Air Force has lost thus far during the war?

[Bustillo] I could not say we have modern equipment in comparison with certain world powers. However, our Air Force's equipment is very good. The maintenance of the equipment is also very good. We have been congratulated by many U.S. citizens who have seen our maintenance work.

All air forces experience accidents. Statistics prove that no matter how hard you try to avoid them, they will occur, and one has to bear this in mind. We try to avoid them, but we must look at reality. We are at war, and the war requires that we fly very dangerous missions. These dangerous missions entail risk, and risk sometimes leads to fatalities, like the ones the Air Force has experienced.

We greatly deplore the loss of our personnel -- of pilots and soldiers who die -- in these accidents. However, the fulfillment of duty comes first. The pilots and soldiers fulfill their mission despite the hazards and danger.

## FMLN CLAIMS 112 ARMY CASUALTIES DURING WEEK

PA200403 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 20 Apr 87

[Text] The weekly report states that during the week of 11-18 April, our guerrilla and militia units and our clandestine guerrillas inflicted 112 casualties on the puppet Army. Successful ambushes produced 63 of these casualties. Mines -- our people's arms -- produced 17. The enemy casualties include two sergeants, one corporal, and one Army cadet who has not been identified.

This past week we carried out the following operations: 13 attacks on positions and patrol units of the puppet Army; 8 ambushes on moving enemy troops; 50 propaganda operations by armed units; 6 road control operations; 6 incursions; and 2 towns seized. We also seized 3 farms where we sabotaged 55 manzanas of coffee. The farms belonged to rich landowners. We sabotaged a small rum factory and the installations of an ANTEL [National Administration for Telecommunications] office.

We have been informed that we destroyed the following military materiel of the puppet Army: 28 M-2 carbines and many M-16 rifles. We also destroyed three military trucks and a local military headquarters. In addition to this, we destroyed the El Poy customs post installation in Chalatenango. We recovered 22 M-2 carbines, 2 M-72 rocket launchers, 9 hand grenades, 1 9 mm pistol, 1 22-caliber revolver with ammunition, 100 carbine clips, 1 mine detector, and several M-16 rifles, knapsacks, 5.56 ammunition, and other war materiel.

In line with the policy to continue wearing out the war economy of Duarte, this week we destroyed 16 light poles and sabotaged 3 power transformers. We also sabotaged five vehicles, three of which belonged to the regime.

## GUATEMALA

### CEREZO SENDS MESSAGE OF SOLIDARITY TO ARGENTINA

PA191536 Paris AFP in Spanish 1454 GMT 19 Apr 87

[Text] Guatemala City, 19 Apr (AFP) -- Guatemalan President Vinicio Cerezo has expressed "his solidarity with the Argentine Government and people," who are struggling to defend democracy in view of the military rebellion that has shaken that country. Cerezo sent a message yesterday to his counterpart, Raul Alfonsin, who he met in Buenos Aires last February.

Presidential Spokesman Julio Santos said Cerezo "has been keeping abreast of the Argentine situation since the revolt broke out in Cordoba and trusts democracy will triumph," in that South American country.

In view of the people who disappeared under the Argentine military dictatorship, the situation is similar to Guatemala's, which also lived under repressive military regimes for 20 years before Cerezo achieved power in January 1986.

### MEXICAN TV INTERVIEW WITH PRESIDENT CEREZO

PA141310 Mexico City Red Nacional 13 Imevision Television in Spanish 0140 GMT 13 Apr 87

[Interview with President Vinicio Cerezo by Imevision Director Angel Trinidad Ferreira, at the Presidency in Guatemala City on 7 April -- recorded]

[Excerpts] [Ferreira] What is the significance of the Mexican president's visit at this moment, when countries are struggling to attain peace, maintain bilateral relations, and resolve various problems?

[Cerezo] The Mexican president's visit to Guatemala is enormously important. First it means we are moving from words to deeds on the improvement of Mexican-Guatemalan bilateral relations. The need to expand these relations was discussed for years because there are many things that unite us historically and culturally. However, now we are moving on to concrete agreements, the improvement of commercial and industrial relations, and naturally, searching for solutions to common problems, including the refugee and migrant workers problems, and others we have, particularly at the border. In addition to this, the visit is very meaningful to Guatemala because today, when we receive the Mexican delegation, and tomorrow, when President De la Madrid arrives, we are receiving a sort of endorsement, a gesture of confidence in the democratization process the Guatemalan people are experiencing. This democratization process is enormously important to us. You said a moment ago that it appeared that in Guatemala things could only be resolved through violence and confrontation. We have successfully opened political space and are creating conditions so things will be resolved peacefully. We have progressed to a voting system. Now elections, tomorrow, popular concertation, and later social reform by common agreement of all Guatemalans. This endorsement makes us feel emotionally more united with Mexico.

Apart from that, Guatemala has proclaimed a policy of active neutrality in Central America. Mexico's presence as an active member of the Contadora Group and great supporter of the autonomous, independent attitude of Latin America, allows Guatemala, with its neutrality policy, to feel secure and supported.

[Ferreira] Thank you Mr President. By the way, we are aware of the Costa Rican president's position regarding the search for peace in Central America, particularly regarding the conflict with Nicaragua. I would like to ask you whether the Costa Rican president's position complements or excludes Contadora.

[Cerezo] I have discussed this slowly [as heard] with President Oscar Arias. I am familiar with his plan in depth. I believe it is a good document upon which all Central American presidents can work, and naturally it is based on the principle we discussed. When Arias expressed his interest in making a contribution to Central America he told me -- and I believe him -- it does not exclude Contadora or anything like that, but totally the contrary. The policy of active neutrality and the present action by President Arias are totally encompassed by the Contadora spirit because the Contadora spirit has profound meaning for Latin America, and Central America in particular. It means the Latin and Central Americans are the principal actors in the drama we are living. I believe this plan will be useful as a basis for taking another step in the search to consolidate the great frame of reference of the accords proposed by Contadora which we are in the process of building.

[Ferreira] I asked you this because we all know that thanks to your efforts it was possible for all the conflicting countries to sit down and talk: the presidents of Nicaragua, Honduras, El Salvador -- all the American presidents. Yesterday I learned the Salvadoran president was here. Does this have anything to do with all these conflicts? What was the reason [for his visit]? You know that later reports are embellished and filled with a little mystery.

[Cerezo] Well, yes. He conducted a private, personal visit. Naturally we had the opportunity to exchange opinions on this Central American conflict, President Arias' peace plan, and various ideas we had discussed with President Daniel Ortega. As you said, I have been fortunate enough to chat with each of the presidents. We are working earnestly so when we arrive at the Esquipulas meeting we will have at least promoted a serious exchange of opinions that will allow us to have a greater chance for success.

It is difficult to resolve the problems of five countries which have had bilateral and multilateral conflicts. In addition to this, we have been victims of the peculiarities [resabios] of the East-West conflict. An attempt has been made to involve us that conflict. Guatemala's policy is to reject the process of war because, as we said once in Mexico during a chat with you, war is bad business for us because we contribute the bodies and others contribute the bombs. We could take the money used on weapons and spend it on Central American development instead of confronting one another.

I believe if we follow the policy our great political predecessor and Mexican teacher, Juarez, set forth, that respect for other's rights is peace, we can truly work for peace in Central America. I believe if we maintain a dialogue and keep diplomacy open in Central America, we will realize that problems can be resolved and we do not need to more toward military confrontations that only contribute to the destruction of Central America.

[Ferreira] Thank you, Mr President. Then what is the posture Latin American countries must adopt toward the United States?

[Cerezo] I have always said two very important elements must exist in this kind of thing. First, principles and ideals must be upheld. They must never be negotiated. Second, these principles must be used and managed with a mentality of strategy and political realism, concretely studying reality and facing it. I remember an old European political theoretician said that a good politician must always have a cold brain and an ardent heart, principles and ideals in the heart to defend them, and the possibility of approaching issues realistically.

The United States is there, near us. It is a great power. I believe we must relate with them realistically, understand they have strategic problems, and respect their position. However we must struggle to be partners in democracy and not instruments of international policy. I believe we must convince them and work with them so they will understand they must take us seriously. A Venezuelan friend once told me: What we should do is work so the United States will take us seriously and realize when they make decisions on Central America, Latin America, or Mexico, they should ask us if we agree, if we have ideas on the problem, and whether we can propose something adequate. Occasionally, what is happening in these regions cannot be understood clearly from afar. Good communication with the United States, mutual respect in those communications, a discussion of problems, and not making decisions without consulting us: I believe this is the attitude we should take. We should respect them, not attack them for the sake of attacking them. We should listen to their problems and ask them to listen to ours.

[Ferreira] I asked you this because I understand you will go to the United States next month. Will that be your first visit to the United States?

[Cerezo] It will be the first visit by a Guatemalan president to the United States.

[Ferreira] In approximately how many years?

[Cerezo] Forever. [laughs] The only Guatemalan president to go there was dictator Jorge Ubisco, who was fleeing from a revolution staged in Guatemala. He stayed there forever. [laughs] However, there has never been an official visit. We plan to arrive with a great deal of respect for U.S. positions and President Reagan. However, we will also ask him to listen to our positions.

[Ferreira] Thank you, Mr. President. Mr President, during a recent television interview, Mexican President de la Madrid said the debt problem had taken debtors and creditors off guard. How can the debt payment be resolved? What is your opinion on this problem?

[Cerezo] We have been studying the debt problem, and I believe it is a problem that indeed involves creditors and debtors. The debtor countries, the Third World and other countries, cannot continue tightening the screw because everything is going to explode. If the Latin American and Third World countries declare themselves bankrupt, the entire capitalist system and the IMF would also go bankrupt. The consequences would be incalculable for many private banks in the industrialized countries. An agreement, a concerted effort between debtor and creditor countries, is obligatory. For their part, they must understand there will come a time when we will have to choose between our countries' development, satisfying the interests and basic needs of our population, and paying the debt. We would definitely have to opt for our nation's interests.

We must also consider that they are experiencing serious economic problems. It is a famous myth that industrialized countries have no economic problems. They also are victims of inflation. However, a point of agreement must be sought.

I have sometimes mentioned a new kind of Marshall Plan, something like what was done in Europe after the war. One cannot continue living with a debt. The other day in SELA during a discussion held in Guatemala, we estimated that Latin American countries received $135 billion in cash. Very well. We have paid more than $180 billion in interest, and we still owe $400 billion. Frankly it is an unjust thing that cannot be accepted. The debt has not only financial, but political characteristics. The need for an agreement is becoming fundamental, and we are searching for an approximation that will allow us to use the debt or the interest on the debt to recapitalize the Latin American countries. However, we do agree with the countries that say there must be a unity of ideas in Latin America and the debtor countries to set them forth as a bloc to the creditor countries. [passage omitted]

[Ferreira] Mr President, one more question. Much is said about Guatemalan poverty. I read some figures that caught my attention. It is said 80 percent of the population lives in poverty, and 40 or 50 percent are illiterate. I want to ask you as a president who has been in power 14 months: Do you feel anguish seeing it is impossible to lead your people in these areas in such a short time? What does a man in power feel?

[Cerezo] Sometimes one feels deep anguish, especially when one is walking. We often go to poor areas and work with the population. We are developing a program in the poorer areas of Guatemala. It is what I mentioned to you: the march against hunger. I have always made those decisions in life, even in that. For example, an old martial arts teacher said: When you have a long path to follow, the first step must be taken. What we have done is build an awareness of the serious reality we have inherited, explaining to the Guatemalan people that we cannot resolve everything in 5 years, but we can resolve some things. We are taking concrete steps to resolve things. Last year we reduced unemployment in Guatemala -- which is one of the worst problems -- a little. This year we plan to confront the annual minimum requirement to at least stop the increase. We have the march against hunger program. We plan to develop a literacy program and lead children to massively participate in the third grade. We are confronting the problem of ending violence, particularly collective violence, even though it still affects the country's interior. It is a great task. We must build the infrastructure to build the base on. That is why I have said this is a transition government between the authoritarian governments of the past and the democratic society of the future. We must fulfill our task and resolve the most urgent things so the next governments will be able to build on what we are doing now.

## HONDURAS

### COFFEE GROWERS TO SUE U.S. FOR FARM DAMAGES

PA171201 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0341 GMT 17 Apr 87

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 16 Apr (EFE) -- It was reported today that coffee growers of Honduras' eastern zone will sue the U.S. Government for the damage the Nicaraguan "contras" have caused to their farms in recent years. The coffee growers are blaming U.S. President Ronald Reagan for the death of Honduran civilians and the damage anti-Sandinists have caused on the eastern border near Nicaragua.

Francisco Campos, president of the local board of Danli coffee producers of El Paraiso Department, said: "The Reagan administration is responsible because it has given military and economic aid to the contras operating in Honduras." The suit for damages in Honduras will be filed in Washington during the last week of April.

The coffee growers have had losses of $50 million in the past 5 years due to the presence of anti-Sandinst rebels. "The contras are the bitter beverage we drank on our coffee farms. Besides the damage suffered due to clashes with the Sandinsts, the contras have offended us and taken our land, our homes, and even our women," a small farmer who lives in a village close to Danli told a radio station.

The commisssion going to Washington is comprised of Catarino Montoya, president of the Honduran Association of Coffee Producers, Juan Ramon Molina, an adviser, and Francisco Campos.

Last year the coffee growers asked the government of Liberal President Jose Azcona Hoyo and the U.S. Embassy in Honduras to pay compensatory damages. The request did not get a positive reply.

## BRIEFS

AMBASSADORIAL APPOINTMENTS -- Tegucigalpa -- The Foreign Ministry confirmed yesterday that Jorge Ramon Hernandez Alcerro, the Honduran plenipotentiary representative to the Contadora Group, has been appointed ambassador to the UN, replacing Roberto Martinez Ordonez. It was also announced that, as part of this "routine" rotation, Martinez Ordonez will replace Juan Agurcia as Honduran ambassador to the United States. [Excerpt] [San Pedro Sula TIEMPO in Spanish 27 Mar 87 p 20 PA]

## NICARAGUA

### ORTEGA EXPRESSES SOLIDARITY WITH ARGENTINA

PY172022 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1925 GMT 17 Apr 87

[Text] Buenos Aires, 17 Apr (DYN) -- Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega Saavedra sent his Argentine colleague Raul Alfonsin a message of solidarity and support for democratic institutions. He also stated his conviction that the Argentine people will "know how to firmly guarantee" the constitutional system.

The message, disseminated today by the Nicaraguan Embassy, states:

"President and friend: At this historic and decisive time for the consolidation of democracy in Argentina, I transmit to you the firm solidarity of the Nicaraguan people and government for you and the constitutional government over which you legtimately preside.

"We do not doubt that the Argentine people, noble members of the Latin American community, will know how to firmly guarantee the preservation of the democratic institution that you represent and defend with strength and dignity.

"Mr President: Will you and your people pleace receive our decisive support and a demonstration of my personal appreciation."

COMMENTS ON U.S. REGIONAL MILITARY MANEUVERS

PA180240 Havana International Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 17 Apr 87

["Our America" commentary, read by Manolo Ortega]

[Text] The frequent and assorted joint military maneuvers the United States carries out in Central America allows thousands of U.S. soldiers to get accustomed to conditions in the zone and get realistic training for the White House's goal of directly attacking Nicaragua. Honduras plays a leading role in these exercises, and its governments, particularly the current one, offer their national territory as a sanctuary for Nicaraguan mercenary bands and as a base for all kinds of war machinery, at installations exclusively controlled by U.S. soldiers.

Recent reports state that the United States will donate 18 F-5E combat airplanes to the Honduran Government in December so that it may attain aerial superiority in Central America. These will not be the first aircraft of this type that Honduras has received and it will not be the most sophisticated either, considering the type of aircraft that this nation already has. It is appropriate to mention that the important air bases of Palmerola, San Lorenzo, and El Aguacate are located in Honduras, not to mention the radar station in Cerro La Mole, located southeast of Tegucigalpa, and a smaller station at Isla El Tigre, located in the Gulf of Fonseca.

From several reports issued some time ago, it is well known that spy airplanes take off from Palmerola -- manned and unmanned -- and observe the zones where the Salvadoran rebels operate to be able to plan appropriate actions. The publication DEFENSE INTERNATIONAL, which is edited in Geneva, states that the U.S. Pentagon has admitted the failure of the Pioneer experimental military airplanes, which were used in the maneuvers carried out in Central America. The airplanes took off from the U.S.S. Iowa, which was stationed off the Atlantic coast of Nicaragua.

The most interesting thing about this information is that the small airplanes, jointly built in the United States and Israel, are designed to operate without pilots. The aircraft carry radar and television cameras that send reconnaissance information to computers installed in mother ships. Lieutenant Colonel John Buchanan, retired, a member of the Center of Information for Defense, located in Washington, referred to the U.S.S. Iowa's maneuvers early in January and explained that the pioneer airplanes' mission was to direct the fire of cannons located aboard U.S. ships during an eventual mercenary attempt to take over territory on the Atlantic coast of Nicaragua.

Regardless of the Pioneer airplanes' failure, it has been reported that these aircraft sustained irreparable damage. The fact is that the aircraft have already been used to gather information over Nicaraguan territory, process that information, and rebroadcast it from Honduran bases to banks operating within Nicaragua. The extent of these espionage maneuvers cannot yet be determined. We will have to wait until the Sandinist fighters' accurate aim shoots down one of these aircraft as a just punishment for their intervention.

'NO DIFFICULTIES' IN ATTENDING INDIANAPOLIS GAMES

FL180054 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 18 Apr 87

[Text] Manuel Gonzalez Guerra, head of the Cuban Olympics Committee, and Conrado Martinez Corona, chief of the INDER [National Institute of Sports, Physical Education, and Recreation], have met in Havana with Mark Miles, president of the organizing committee of the Panamerican Games in Indianapolis, and the rest of the American delegation visiting our country. Miles said textually: I cannot admit, even hypothetically, the possibility that the Cubans will not be able to attend the games because charter flights might not be authorized. He also spoke of his intentions to get the U.S. State Department to authorize charter flights carrying the Cuban delegation directly from Havana to Indianapolis, without having to go through customs in Miami. He feels this will be a fair, logical, and economical request. He added that he believes there will be a solution.

For his part, Manuel Gonzalez Guerra stated that Miles knows his job well and has many important contacts; hence there should be no difficulties in Cuba going to Indianapolis.

SEMINAR WITH BRAZILIAN ECONOMISTS CONCLUDES

FL170128 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 17 Apr 87

[Text] The International Scientific Seminar of Cuban and Brazilian Economists ended today at the Palace of Conventions. It was stressed at the forum that the Latin American debt is both economic and political and is impossible to pay under present conditions. The economists today discussed the topic: Technological dependence and alternatives to the crisis. They also discussed reports on new technologies, economic integration, alternatives to the economic crisis, and the training of economists. Laureano Leon Leon, president of the National Association of Cuban Economists, gave the closing speech.

[Begin Leon recording] We chose the crisis to discuss because this is a phenomenon that is hurting Brazil and is also affecting Cuba. We wanted to see which was the worst manifestation of the crisis, as the participants have so correctly defined it. That is, it was not our intention, either Brazil's or Cuba's, to analyze the debt because Brazil owed the most money and Cuba the least. No, we wanted to analyze the crisis to find, uncover, its origins and manifestations. I believe that this was accomplished in this seminar. [end recording]

HIGHLIGHTS FROM UJC FIFTH CONGRESS, PART 3

FL170252 Havana Television Cubana Network in Spanish 0100 GMT 9 Apr 87

[Part three of "highlights" of the Fifth UJC [Union of Young Communists] Congress held at Havana's Palace of Conventions 1-5 April; all delegates identified by caption]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] [Neyda Borrego, Havana teacher] We teachers are engaged in the rectification process. For years we had been clamoring, demanding that fraud be eliminated, that teachers eschew facile solutions. Certain demands were made of us. We participated in this, but that was because the higher-ups were asking us to pass students. [applause] [passage omitted]

[Ileana Garcia, from Ciego de Avila] I believe that a single wheel cannot move a train. No mater how good a job the ministers do, no matter how good a job Fidel does, no matter how good a job many of us want to do, if the others don't do likewise, we cannot accomplish anything. And we cannot get results by keeping our mouths shut. [passage omitted] The problem is with the municipal education departments. They are not complying with established norms. [passage omitted] Before concluding, I would like to ask the commander in chief: Do you think that it is politically immature for a young communist to analyze problems the way I do? I have been judged politically immature. I have been told by high ranking leaders that I am politically immature, but I feel that I cannot just say education minister or Central Committee; I have to name names or else I don't solve a thing. That is why I have had a lot of problems. That is a wound I carry deep in my heart. I have said it: The only person that can convince me that I am politically immature is you. If I am, you tell me.

[President Fidel Castro] In principle, I believe that to speak clearly, to speak openly, to speak honestly, to tell the truth is not political immaturity. [applause] That is what I can say. [passage omitted]

[Fernando Rojas, from Havana] [Passage omitted] I believe that if there is no true awareness in the overall educational process, from the beginning of the course, of who learns and who doesn't, even if we tell all those who flunked after the first evaluation test, after the first semester's tests, that they should review, the problem will not be solved. The slogan [preceding word in English] is that we have to start from day one. To do this, there must be a teacher-student relationship, which from the pedagogical viewpoint is so necessary. But it will not be achieved if the mathematics teacher speaks to his students only about mathematics, if the geography teacher talks only of geography, and if the physics teacher talks only of physics. There must be a certain identification between the teacher and the student because the student is a teenager, a young man who's learning, a young man who, like so many repeaters, has problems at home, in his relations in the neighborhood, has other educational problems carried over from previous years. If we do not give individual attention to that young man from the very beginning, we will not solve the problem.

I wanted to bring up another thing, considering that we are discussing these problems. We are going to have problems with the curricula. We have observed in particular certain deficiencies in the history curriculum this year. History is being added to other courses that students find the most difficult in our province. That is, it is being added to physics, chemistry, mathematics, and English. [passage omitted] Our opinion is that the history program does not allow for a realistic teaching of history. I think that to take some subjects into the basic secondary school which in my view are not so much historical but political, of universal history...

[Castro, interrupting] You mean that they are too young to analyze these issues with the required depth.

[Rojas] Exactly. I feel that this should be taught in the pre-university. I am speaking to you as a teacher.

[Castro] What is your opinion of Fernando's comments on the subject matter for young people at that age? You had talked about history too.

[Ofelia Liptak, Havana City teacher] Yes. In the case of elementary school, Cuban history courses are taught in the fourth grade in a superficial, general way. Ancient history is taught in the fifth and sixth grades. What's the matter with this? There is simply no solid foundation in Cuban history for elementary students.

I believe that this is an essential element. But this does not only happen in elementary school; it also occurs in secondary school, although Cuban history is taught in the eight and ninth grades. We have learned from discussion groups with Education Ministry comrades that Cuban history will be taught in fifth and sixth grade this coming term. We are concerned because, for example. I have been enrolled in the bachelor's degree in elementary education. Cuban history was not taught there although I had not taken Cuban history for I don't know how many years. I believe it is an important element.

[Castro] Isn't it taught for a bachelor's degree?

[Liptak] No, not until the fourth year. We have been concerned, and a 72 hour history program should be introduced this coming term. We are concerned about a group of young people who never took it, who have already graduated. We would have to study how to get this element to them. I believe we have to convey to our students part of our own foundation, our own education.

[Castro] Of course. The report notes this concern.

[Liptak] Of course.

[Castro] Concerning the teaching of history.

[Liptak] Of course.

[Castro] And will the children be able to learn this subject matter, which Fernando was talking about, in the eighth grade?

[Liptak] I think that history must be taught, especially our history, which is fundamental.

[Castro] Yes, yes, but aside from all that, what about elementary school?

[Liptak] You have to adapt it to the level of the student. I believe it should be taught in elementary school. This is essential. Of course, in accordance with the students level. [passage omitted] You have to adapt it to the level of the student. I believe it should be taught in elementary school. This is essential. Of course, in accordance with the students level. [passage omitted]

[Ileana Soter, from Havana] [Passage omitted] I can tell you why students don't want to study. First, because the course work has little to do with real life. In addition, they do not want to study because the only thing people worried about were problems at school. The FEEM [Federation of Mid-Level School Students] had lost freshness and dynamism. The only thing we did was to hold meetings. We did not get together socially, we did not ask them if they had personal or family problems that prevented them from studying. [passage omitted] Vocational orientation is very poor. One of the methods is the interest club. It has often been said that, in theory, 10th grade students should receive good orientation because that is the reason why so many people flunk during the first and second year of study and why there are so many drop outs. [passage omitted] There are no interest clubs in the pre-university schools, and since we cannot go to the Pioneer palaces, we have even less information.

[Castro] Which one is your pre-university school?

[Soter] Saul Delgado Pre-University School in El Vedado.

[Castro] (?Its a big one). There are 2,800 students there.

[Soter] Yes, 2,800 students.

[Castro] How does that big center work, in your opinion?

[Soter] In my opinion, so-so. The UJC's political work is quite weak. We have tried to reduce meetings by at least 50 percent and to get more involved in work, man to man. That is, ask the student what his concerns and interests are. We have achieved good results with this in the "March to the Year 2000" assemblies and in open assemblies with the sudents. Aside from that, we have not done anything else.

[Castro] Can a big center like that function properly? Isn't it too big?

[Soter] No, the problem is that the average enrollment in pre-university schools has been around that figure every year. We have a big teaching staff. I feel that the school functions adequately as regards the passing rate, but there are difficulties because some teachers are not very good and there are students...

[Castro, interrupting] Do you have problems with laboratories?

[Soter] We have biology, chemistry, and physics laboratories.

[Castro] So you have all the equipment you need.

[Soter] No. Well, we need some in the chemistry lab.

[Castro] It seems there is a shortage of equipment.

[Soter] That's right. [passage omitted]

[Geisa Martinez, from Villa Clara] [Passage omitted] We have heard much talk in these sessions about many kinds of cheating. Cheating is to cheat others or yourself in any one sphere of life. Let's take academic cheating in particular. I am bringing this subject up at the request of a UJC committee that believes in Fidel as much as we all do. One student cheated by copying a test from another student who had already taken it. In other words, a test that had already been graded. The grade was erased and the test copied. With that, the student would make the 70 points. It is said that cheating is not subject to social rejection. That is what the report states. But in this case, it's completely the opposite. The 710 students of that pre-university school and the 124 UJC members strongly reject this cheating. They have taken their protest as far as they can go and they have received no answer, no solution.

When the student's father asked that the test be graded again, the teachers bravely stated that when they opened the sealed envelope they found the tests had been altered and they were not going to look at them. Despite the insistence of some Education Ministry officials that the test could be graded because it could not be shown that fraud had taken place, the teachers refused to do so. They went to the National Revolutionary Police in Caibarien Municipality and were told the police would not take the case because it would be very difficult for them. Nevertheless, they convinced the police to take the case. This was on 19 July. On 23 July the case was returned because the police said they were incapable of proving which of four people who had keys to the building -- it had not been broken into -- lent the keys to allow the student to copy the test. On 23 July, the teachers received a negative response from the municipality regarding this case of cheating. What happened then?

On 24 July, they went to the provincial education department. Three comrades -- an education inspector, a teacher, and the municipal teaching and methodology chief -- decided to put the case into the hands of the Interior Ministry. This was on 24 July 1986. It was only in October that the first interviews were conducted. The worst thing was that people were interviewed, but as of 25 January, when the Caibarien Municipal UJC Assembly was held, no response had been received. The UJC committee brought it up again at the municipal assembly with great courage. We thought there would be an answer. This was not so. It was not settled. When it was taken to the provincial level, people started coming out of the woodwork. That is why I identified so much with my fellow delegate. When things are mentioned that are not supposed to be mentioned, people start to get anxious and then on you have people saying, oh, no, I didn't know, I just found out about it. It seemed a solution would be reached that day, but it wasn't. The assembly met 22 February and so far the committee has not had an answer. We know this is not the place we will be told who committed fraud because no one here has a magic wand, although I know a lot of people want to solve this problem. We know we are not going to be told, let's go to Caibarien tomorrow. We don't want that, although it would be an honor for our town if those people we are talking about -- and you know who they are -- would go to Caibarien. We know it is not going to happen. What we want is for someone to tell us if, because one ministry has no proof and the other has no measures to take, when a collective denounces fraud of this kind, we should just twiddle our thumbs. Is it not immoral that this young man, who today is sweeping out a sugar mill but who could have been attending university had it not been for the courage of those teachers who refused to regrade that test, was led astray by a teacher? That is what happened at this school. It was an Education Ministry official -- I can't say if it was one, two, or three -- who allowed him to enter the school office and copy the test. [passage omitted] All we want to ask is: Why should we stand here with our arms folded when we know that cheating took place? We have no legal evidence to say this one goes to jail and so does the other one. That Education Ministry official will not commit this kind of fraud; he will do it again but in a more subtle way. He won't be as clumsy next time. [passage omitted] Behind this case of fraud there are not only comrades who want this to be solved; there are other people, who are not as revolutionary, waiting for a bad end to this case so they can say, look how much attention they paid to the UJC. Why did the party take it up? Behind all this are the others who don't care whether our students learn or not, but who are interested in discrediting the revolution. That is what we cannot allow. We cannot allow it. [applause]

[Castro] While the comrade was speaking, Robaina [UJC First Secretary Roberto Robaina], who knew of the case, was explaining it to me. I was also talking to Machadito [Politburo member Jose Ramon Machado Ventura] about what the party should do. We should carry out an exhaustive investigation of this problem to find out who's responsible. [applause] [passage omitted]

[Johanna Tablada, from Havana] This moment, when Cuban youth has been asked to build socialism, is a time when Fidel has made us understand that the building of socialism is a process that cannot be accomplished by having a mentality solely motivated by material incentives. We must rescue attributes such as the honor and morality of man. These are fundamental things. Now, where is the essence? These attributes are not formed in a single day; they do not arise spontaneously in youth when they begin to engage in productive work. That is why we attach so much importance to the ideological education of youth. [passage omitted] Our question is whether ideological education is being undertaken everywhere by people who should and the way it should. Are the methods we are using to propagate ideology in an authentic and thorough manner -- which is what young people need -- ideal? I believe they are not because we do not always obtain the results we want. [passage omitted]

There are schematic and bureaucratic mechanisms that we ourselves employ that prevent young people from speaking out. They are afraid, perhaps they feel insecure, and they say nothing. [passage omitted] We live in a socialist country. We live better than millions of children and young people in the rest of the world. We must do for the revolution tomorrow what the revolution is doing for us today. These things have to be repeated daily, as often as possible, until we feel and understand it and make it our own. Otherwise... [applause]

[Castro] The young lady speaks well.

[Tablada] Pardon me, allow me to speak, I feel I am taking too much time. Otherwise... [pauses]

[Castro] Otherwise what?

[Tablada] I'm getting there. I had a lot to talk about. I have said the material 10 times over to see how short I could make it. We did not want to leave the congress without speaking about it. We're going on. Let me finish, commander.

[Castro] Are you going to tell us 10 things?

[Tablada] No, no, no. Wait. [crowd laughs]

[Castro] You have to leave room for other people. You are speaking very well but if you talk about 10 things it could be that you lose quality and people will get impatient.

[Tablada] No, sorry, allow me. I will say it briefly.

[Castro] Right. [crowd laughs] Let's see.

[Tablada] Where was I? Oh yes, I said those things. All I need now is to give an example. [passage omitted] We should not lean only on the example set by the martyrs. I don't know if I am making myself clear. It's not that I don't respect martyrs. It's just that sometimes you need martyrs of flesh and blood standing next to you. If I am a kid in school, my teacher has to be better than I, because to teach you have to be taught; otherwise, you are conveying distortions. [applause]

[Castro] Let's stand up. [Tablada receives standing ovation; murmurs at presiding table]

[Tablada] Excuse me, or I'll take too much time and then you'll blame me. [Someone says, "don't worry"] Wait, I haven't finished yet. [crowd laughs] No, no, don't laugh. I want this to be taken as seriously as possible. Really. Don't laugh. [passage omitted] To convince you, you have to be convinced yourself. All those whose job is to convince, whether a teacher, a parent, or a school director, must be convinced, and not just say so. As happens, perhaps not here, but with many UJC members and many UJC cadres, people just say it, and then pressure the young by saying "you are a communist." I believe you have to be convinced. Not just in word, but in action. [passage omitted] When I was in the eighth grade -- I shouldn't be saying this, but there are comrades here, a girl who knows about this -- I said there were problems with teachers -- I named no names. I was told that at my age it was bad to talk so much. These were comrades in the municipal office. What can a 13-year-old feel when told that? I was crying...

[Castro, interrupting] You were told at a municipal office?

[Tablada] Yes, a municipal office.

[Castro] They told you this?

[Tablada] They told me, look, kid...

[Castro, interrupting] Who told you?

[Tablada] I don't remember the name. All I know is that the municipal directors name was Triana. I don't know where he is now. [passage omitted] I am sure there are many cadres that are no good. At all levels. Please, I don't want this to be seen as a lack of respect. I feel this must be looked into if we have reached this stage because there were people in the UJC who were not doing what they had to do. In many places... [interrupted by applause]

[Castro] That's good, that's good.

[Tablada] Many comrades engaged in formulism, schematism, and bureaucratism. Those same comrades cannot implement rectification. We have to look for people who were at a lower level; who were seeing all this with indignation; who are capable of accomplishing rectification. Commander, I don't want you to get mad. This was said yesterday. It has a lot to do with examples. I will give an example. All those who teach must ask themselves a question. We, in this country, have the best example in the world. I tell all those who teach ideology to ask themselves: Why do Cuban youth believe so much in Fidel? When something cannot be resolved anywhere, they say: Ah, if Fidel only knew. [applause] Why? I am going to answer that question. [applause]

[Castro, chuckling] She's not through.

[Tablada] Wait, no, no, no. Allow me to answer that question.

[Castro] She hasn't finished.

[Tablada] I haven't finished. I asked a question and I can answer it. Why is it every time there is a problem anywhere -- and we know some people are hiding the fact -- we say, ah, comrades, if only Fidel knew. Poor Fidel. If he only knew. We continue to believe in him. Why? Ask that question and try to answer it. Try to be like him. We believe a great deal in Fidel. Young Cubans believe in Fidel because, first of all, Fidel listens to us. Second, he understands us. Third, he criticizes and praises us when he has to, and he believes deeply in the young. Lastly, and I believe this is the most important thing, he educates us with the truth. The truth, which is what we have to start looking for right now. The truth of his example, the truth of this revolution. [applause; crowd chants "Fidel, Fidel"]

AIRLINE TO BEGIN REGULAR HAVANA-MOSCOW FLIGHTS

FL170051 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 18 Apr 87

[Text] Cubana de Aviacion will begin regular Havana-Moscow flights on 5 May. The route used to be serviced by Aeroflot and the Cuban company only flew charter flights during the holiday period. The new air route is part of Cuba's civil aviation development program and will make it possible, along with Aeroflot, to meet the needs of the growing number of passengers, arising from tourism and the economic and social cooperation agreements between Castro and the Soviet Union.

## GRENADA

### BLAIZE RESHUFFLES CABINET, ELIMINATES MINISTRIES

FL171247 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 17 Apr 87

[Text] Grenadian Prime Minister Herbert Blaize has reshuffled his cabinet following the resignation of three members of the government. In a nationwide speech last night, Mr Blaize said he is cutting the number of ministries by two. He said that he was forced to make the changes following the resignation of two cabinet ministers in the parliament. Nine sit-in MP's of the government side of the House of Representatives have been Cabinet status.

With the reorganized Cabinet now being announced, the Ministry of Social Affairs, headed by George McGuire, now includes labor and education. McGuire, who served as education minister up until last month's cabinet reshuffle, is also responsible for youth affairs, sports, civil aviation, fisheries, and cooperatives. He was sworn in Monday morning, hours before George Brizan, Francis Alexis, and Tillman Thomas defected.

MP Felix Alexander becomes minister of state for labor, fisheries, and cooperatives. There will be two permananet secretaries in this ministry, one of education and the other for social services. In all, there are five ministries -- two less than at the start of the week -- and Mr Blaize says that is is smaller but a more united team.

One analyst for the Caribbean says the resignations in Grenada and the resulting political turmoil is part of an overall trend in the region. He says he sees the decline of the political center in the Caribbean.

### Says Cabinet Strengthened

FL171535 Bridgetown CANA in English 1508 GMT 17 Apr 87

[Text] St Georges, Grenada, April 17, CANA -- Prime Minister Herbert Blaize announced adjustments to his Cabinet last night following the resignations of two ministers this week but said his government was now more united.

"The opportunity has been granted to us by two precipitous resignations to reorganize, straighten, and strengthen," Blaize said in a nationwide broadcast. "I am telling you that with those nine of us in cabinet we have nine united, much stronger than twelve divided. Nine together, more than twelve scattered, and this is how it would be from now on," he added.

George Brizan and Dr Francis Alexis resigned as education and labour ministers respectively Monday to be followed by Parliamentary Secretary Tillman Thomas. The trio cited differences with Blaize on labour policies, particularly plans to retrench 1,800 civil servants. The changes, which result in the promotion of three junior ministers as ministers of state, mean that all remaining nine parliamentarians of the ruling New National Party are members of the Cabinet.

Blaize said Grace Duncan, Felix Alexander, and Alleyne Walker would be sworn in by Governor General Sir Paul Scoon on Tuesday as ministers of state.

He said there would now be five ministries instead of seven which existed before the resignations of Brizan and Alexis. "This is the opportunity of reorganisation that Cabinet is showing that could be done eventually when the retrenchment programme of the civil service is completed," he said.

External Affairs and Agriculture Minister Ben Jones will assume the role of attorney-general. The Ministry of Social Services will be combined with the Ministry of Education to which labour will be added. He said George McGuire would head this ministry with Alexander assigned responsibilities for labour, fisheries, and cooperatives. In the Ministry of Health headed by Danny Williams, the prime minister announced that Duncan will be assigned to women's affairs. Walker will be given responsibility to works in the Ministry of Public Utilities headed by Dr Keith Mitchell.

## Accused of Reviving GNP

FL181714 Bridgetown CANA in English 1408 GMT 18 Apr 87

[Text] St Georges, Grenada, April 18, CANA -- Tillman Thomas, the former Grenada junior minister who resigned from the government on Monday, has accused Prime Minister Herbert Blaize of using his position to revive his Grenada National Party (GNP) faction within the government. Thomas was a member of the Grenada Democratic Movement (GDM), one of the two groups which merged with the GNP to form the ruling New National Party (NNP) for the 1984 general elections.

"The position of political leader and prime minister was used to suppress people who came from other political groups and to revive the GNP," Thomas told a public meeting. Thomas, who was a political prisoner during the 1979-83 left-wing administration, said the NNP ran into problems because of the attempt to pass "the GNP through the backdoor".

"This has been the problem that had been stifling the movement, political and otherwise, in this country. The New National Party has never been given a chance to emerge", he said. "We as a people have suffered a setback politically because if that party had been given a chance, if the talents and skills of the people have been permitted to emerge, I believe that we could have been in a better position," he added.

Thomas along with former government Ministers George Brizan and Dr Francis Alexis quit the government on Monday citing differences with the administration on labour matters. Thomas has criticized plans by the government to privatize the state-owned National Commercial Bank (NCB). He said that since NCB was operating at a profit, the bank should remain in the hands of the state.

"(I) see nothing wrong with an institution that is owned by the state operating at a profit. (I) see nothing wrong with this," he said. "It is my belief that a handful of people are going to buy out the shares in the bank, and the bank would lose its character as a national institution."

Thomas said that instead of privatizing the bank, the government should get rid of state-owned estates subsidized by the state. He also said that he and two other ministers who resigned intend to call for accountability in government.

## St Louis Doubts Cabinet To Last

FL181800 Bridgetown CANA in English 1448 GMT 18 Apr 87

[Excerpts] St Georges, Grenada, April 18, CANA -- Grenada's opposition leader Phinsley St Louis says he does not expect the new nine-member Cabinet named Thursday by Prime Minister Herbert Blaize to survive for too long. "I don't see them surviving. I don't see that government surviving. It would be more chaos in the country," he told CANA. [passage omitted]

According to St Louis, the only person to blame if Grenada fails to develop is Blaize since he had a good opportunity to improve the country. St Louis himself defected from the NNP to the opposition ranks last August accusing Blaize of being autocratic. "It is my feeling that he (Blaize) had able people within the government. He failed to use [them] when he should have, and now he is left with the nine," he said. [passage omitted]

## JAMAICA

### MANLEY TO REST UNTIL LATE JULY FOLLOWING OPERATION

FL152217 Bridgetown CANA in English 1615 GMT 15 Apr 87

[Excerpts] Kingston, Jamaica, April 15, CANA -- Michael Manley, who had a second surgical operation last week to remove most of his colon, should be fit enough to lead his People's National Party (PNP) into the next general elections, according to Manley's personal physician, Dr Matthew Beaubrun. But Beaubrun told reporters last night that Manley would not be allowed to resume his political activities until about the end of July, following the operation for diverticulitis.

I have no doubt that if it (the ailment) follows the normal pattern, then Mr Manley should be able to undertake the leadership of the PNP and take on the duties of prime minister should that come about, Beaubrun said. The St Lucia-born physician, who has been practising medicine for 31 years, broke with British-style tradition in discussing the case with the media. But Beaubrun, who has been Manley's doctor for five years, said he had done it at the PNP leader's insistence. Throughout his illness Mr Manley has made it clear that the Jamaican people be told the whole truth, the doctor said. [passage omitted] According to Beaubrun Manley's body would within a few weeks adjust to the operation of the colon and that there should be no problems with the passage of waste, the primary function of the colon.

However, political analysts say that Manley's illness will provide much needed breathing space for Prime Minister Edward Seaga. The PNP, who boycotted snap general elections in 1983 because of an outdated voters register and government's failure to implement promised voter reform, has been pressing for a new poll, and Manley had given Seaga up to the start of April to announce a date or face protests.

The PNP leader fell ill shortly before the deadline. I do not think we will allow him to return to full activity until July, Beaubrun said, adding that he meant towards the end of the month.

AFP: BOUTERSE ON RELATIONS WITH U.S., NETHERLANDS

PA200234 Paris AFP in Spanish 0007 GMT 20 Apr 87

[Excerpt] Georgetown, Guyana, 19 Apr (AFP) -- Army Commander Desi Bouterse, head of the Surinamese Government, has said the Netherlands Government is influencing the United States with regard to this former Netherlands colony.

In an interview in Paramaribo, Suriname, with reporters from the Guyanese state newspaper SUNDAY CHRONICLE published today, Bouterse said his government attaches a great deal of importance to relations with the Netherlands and the United States. Bouterse added that relations with the Netherlands "are cold as a result of that country's suspension of economic aid to Suriname." The Netherlands suspended all economic, cultural, and technological aid to its former colony in December 1982 because of the deaths of 15 people opposed to Bouterse's military regime.

Referring to relations with the United States, Bouterse said: "They are more flexible; nevertheless, I cannot deny I feel the U.S. Government has been influenced by the Netherlands Government in its relations with Suriname." Bouterse added that to compensate for this, his government will seek to strengthen ties with Caricom and Latin America.

Referring to attacks by the rebels led by his former bodyguard, Ronnie Brunswijk, which since July 1986 have seriously weakened Suriname's economy, Bouterse said "the destruction of this group of terrorists who seek to topple the regime is essential to restructure and develop Suriname's economy," which is based primarily on bauxite. [passage omitted]

REBELS THREATEN TO DISRUPT NOVEMBER ELECTIONS

FL161645 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 15 Apr 87

[Text] Surinamese guerrillas say they will disrupt the elections scheduled by the government for November. One of the leaders of the rebel movement, Michel Van Rey, made the warning during a meeting in Amsterdam. This former Surinamese Army lieutenant is in the Netherlands for talks with exiled politicans on developing a new guerrilla strategy. The strategy until now has been hit-and-run tactics aimed at economic targets and to put pressure on the government of Colonel Desi Bouterse. It is this pressure, said Mr Van Rey, which created the Constitution and forced the scheduling of elections in Suriname.

Colonel Bouterse said that he will form a new political party that will contest national elections. Mr Bouterse told a meeting of rural community leaders that the February 25 United Movement, the name for the group of soldiers who seized power in 1980 and their supporters, will not take part in the elections. Instead, he said, a new party will be formed, making it clear, however, that the new party will be composed of the same who make up the February 25 United Movement.

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| VII. | WESTERN EUROPE DAILY REPORT | Contents unchanged |
| VIII. | SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA DAILY REPORT | Renamed; formerly SOUTH ASIA DAILY REPORT; contents include:<br>International Affairs<br>Inter-African Affairs<br>Central Africa<br>Burundi<br>Cameroon<br>Central African Republic<br>Congo<br>Equatorial Guinea<br>Gabon<br>Rwanda<br>Sao Tome & Principe<br>Zaire<br>East Africa<br>Djibouti<br>Ethiopia<br>Kenya<br>Somalia<br>Tanzania<br>Uganda<br>Indian Ocean<br>Comoros<br>Madagascar<br>Mauritius<br>Seychelles<br>Southern Africa<br>Angola<br>Botswana<br>Lesotho<br>Malawi<br>Mozambique<br>Namibia<br>Republic of South Africa<br>Reunion<br>Swaziland<br>Zambia<br>Zimbabwe<br>Western Africa<br>Benin<br>Burkina Faso<br>Cape Verde Islands<br>The Gambia<br>Ghana<br>Guinea<br>Guinea-Bissau<br>Ivory Coast<br>Liberia<br>Mali<br>Niger<br>Nigeria<br>Senegal<br>Sierra Leone<br>Togo |

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